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BOTTOM REFLECTION OF UNDERWATER
EXPLOSION SHOCK WAVES, COMPUTER
PROGRAM

By
James R. Britt
Hans G. Snay

30 JULY 1971

NOL

NAVAL ORDNANCE LABORATORY, WHITE OAK, SILVER SPRING, MARYLAND

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Explosions Research Department
Naval Ordnance Laboratory
White Oak, Silver Spring, Maryland

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BOTTOM REFLECTION OF UNDERWATER EXPLOSION SHOCK WAVES, COMPUTER PROGRAM

This report is part of a continuing study of the interaction of the underwater explosion shock wave with the ocean bottom. The computer program described in this paper calculates the bottom reflection and generates plots of the pressure history. The calculations of this program are being used in the bottom reflection study to assess the potential danger to ships delivering nuclear underwater weapons posed by various bottom materials.

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ROBERT ENNIS
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Commander



C. J. ARONSON
By direction

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BOTTOM REFLECTION OF UNDERWATER
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1. INTRODUCTION

The bottom reflection of the underwater explosion shock wave is of interest to the Navy because of the danger it presents for self-damage to ships delivering nuclear ASW weapons. The theory presently being used to describe the reflection is a linear spherical wave theory originally developed by L. Cagniard (1) for the calculation of the reflection at an interface between two elastic solids. On the basis of Cagniard's theory, Rosenbaum (2) derived equations which describe the bottom reflection of underwater explosion shock waves. Britt (3) has greatly extended and generalized Rosenbaum's work. Britt's report should be consulted when using the computer program described here.

This report describes a computer program, BOTREF, written in FORTRAN IV for the NOL CDC 6400 computer. The code calculates the pressure history of the bottom reflection of incident exponential pulses reflected from plane, homogeneous, elastic bottoms using the spherical wave theory. Major portions of this program were written by the second author. The first author later brought this program into its present versatile form and used it successfully in practical applications.

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The program has options for calculating the spherical wave reflection in two ways: (1) using real arithmetic and equations derived using contour integration (referred to as the Cagniard-Rosenbaum method) and (2) using the "complex arithmetic method". The first method is generally faster, but both usually take less than 30 seconds of central processor time on the CDC 6400 for calculating a complete pressure history. Also included in the program is an option for calculating the bottom reflection using the plane wave theory of Arons and Yennie (4). For both the plane wave and the spherical wave, the calculations include corrections for the non-linear changes of the shock wave peak pressure and time constant with the distance from the charge.

The code generates a CALCOMP plot tape of the total pressure history including the incident, bottom reflected, and acoustic surface reflected waves. The print out, in addition to the pressure history, includes information such as the incident angle, the plane wave reflection coefficient and phase shift, critical angles, arrival times, impulses, and energy flux.

The output of the bottom reflection program can be directly transferred to the PTV Program (NOLTR 71-65) which is then used as a subroutine. This program calculates the peak translational velocity (PTV) of a cylindrical target. This velocity can be used as an index for damage.

The equations used in the BOTREF code are described in Section 2 and references are made as to the location in the program where each equation is used. In Section 3 a detailed description is given of the program organization, inputs, outputs, and other important

symbols. The appendices contain a complete FORTRAN listing of the program, sample output, and a CALCOMP plot.

The code contains many comment cards so that most of the inputs and outputs and much of the organization is explained in the program listing.

Comments on Terminology. In the acoustic literature reflectors are called either solids or fluids, depending on whether they have a shear-strength or not. We prefer the terms non-rigid or rigid, because some solids, for instance, sand, have such a low shear strength that the theory for a non-rigid bottom yields sufficiently accurate results, in spite of the fact that the material is a solid. We hope that our terminology will lead to less misunderstandings than the conventional one or the previously used term "liquid bottom".

Rigidity should be understood as the resistance of a body to a change in shape at constant volume. It is equivalent to shear strength and is measured either by the Poisson Ratio or, as in this paper, by the propagation velocity of the shear wave. The shear velocity is zero for a non-rigid material. Compressibility is the resistance to a change in volume at constant shape and can be represented by the propagation velocity of a compression wave, i.e., the sound velocity.

The word rigid often has the connotation of a material having infinite rigidity. We use it in the sense of a material having a finite, non-vanishing rigidity.

2. THEORY USED TO CALCULATE THE BOTTOM REFLECTION

2.1 Theory of the Bottom Reflection of a Spherical Wave

The theory used in the computer program described in this report has been derived by Rosenbaum (2). Britt (3) has reviewed, explained, and greatly extended Rosenbaum's work. A semi-linear theory is used which describes all phenomena of interest with adequate accuracy. The notation used in this section is essentially that of Britt's report. The following exceptions are to be noted. We denote the excess pressure by p instead of P . Britt and Rosenbaum denote the time by τ ; we use t for the time and τ_m for Rosenbaum's reduced time (compare with Equation (2.2.2)). The program calculates the step wave response ${}_nP_m = {}_1P_1$ which corresponds to one reflection from the bottom. Multiple reflections between the surface and the bottom are not included. (Multiple reflections are of minor importance to underwater explosion phenomena that lead to damage processes. When a strong pressure wave is reflected at the water surface, most of the wave energy is left near the surface and does not propagate down into the water because of cavitation and spray formation.)

We denote ${}_1P_1$ by P_r , the bottom reflection slant range ${}_1R_1$ by R_r , the incident or direct wave range by R_i , and the surface reflection range by R_g . We also drop the subscripts n and m except in τ_m and K_m (Equation 2.2.18).

The geometry of the bottom reflection is shown in Figure 1. The water depth is H . The depths of the charge and gauge are d and d_g . The horizontal distance between charge and gauge is r . The incident angle of the bottom reflection is θ . From this figure

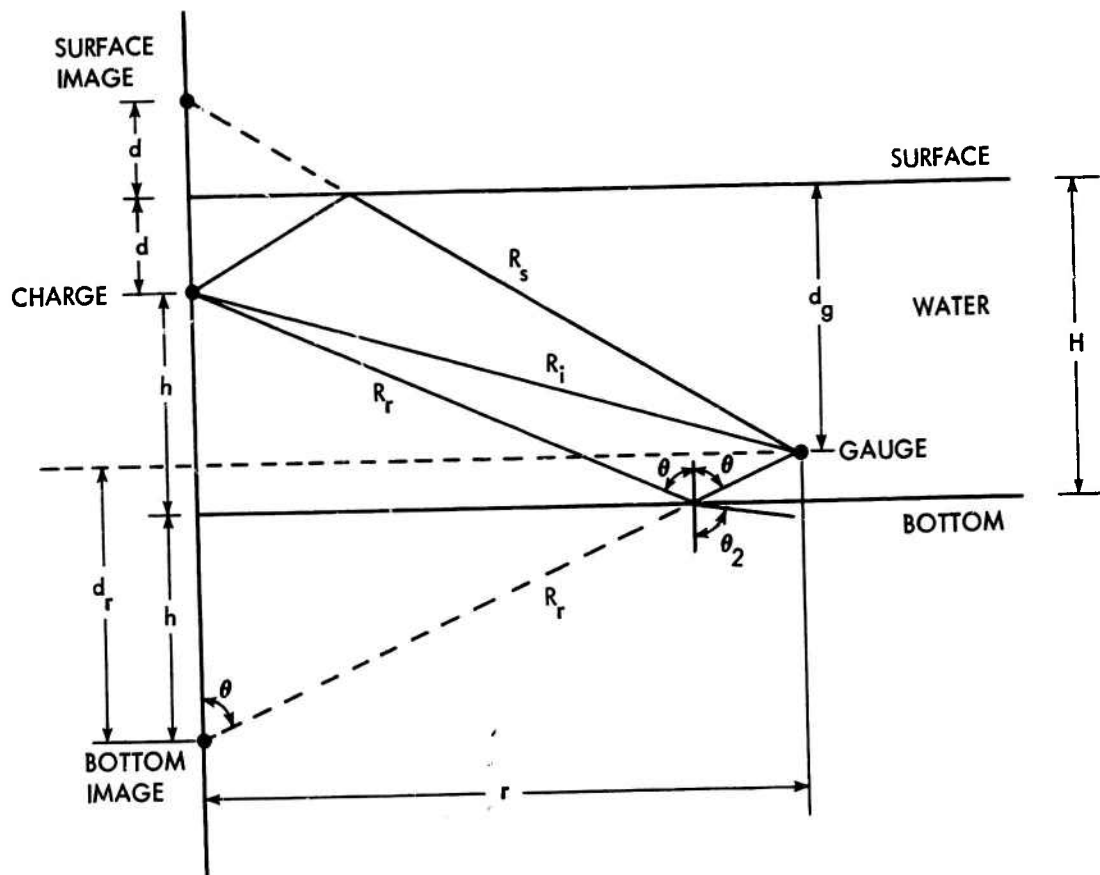


FIG. 1 BOTTOM REFLECTION GEOMETRY

we see that the slant ranges are given by the equations

$$R_i = \left[(d - d_g)^2 + r^2 \right]^{1/2} \quad (\text{slant range of incident wave}) \quad (2.1.1)$$

$$R_r = \left[d_r^2 + r^2 \right]^{1/2} \quad (\text{slant range of wave reflected at bottom}) \quad (2.1.2)$$

and

$$R_s = \left[(d_g + d)^2 + r^2 \right]^{1/2} \quad (\text{slant range of the wave reflected at the water surface}), \quad (2.1.3)$$

where $d_r = 2H - d_g - d$ is the depth of the "image" below the gauge.

Further, we have

$$\cos \theta = d_r / R_r \quad (2.1.4)$$

$$\text{and} \quad \sin \theta = r / R_r. \quad (2.1.5)$$

In the water the sound velocity is denoted by c_1 , and the density by ρ_1 . Similarly, the sound velocity in the bottom material is c_2 , the shear wave propagation velocity is c_4 , and the density is ρ_2 . (Britt denoted the sound velocity and density of a rigid bottom by c_3 and ρ_3 .)

2.1.1 Critical Angles. For an incident angle θ , which is also the reflected angle, the refracted or transmitted ray into the bottom makes an angle θ_2 (see Figure 1) given by Snell's law

$$\sin \theta = \frac{c_1}{c_2} \sin \theta_2. \quad (2.1.6)$$

The angle θ_2 is that angle at which the pressure wave enters the bottom. Similarly, the angle θ_4 of the shear wave in the bottom is defined

$$\sin \theta = \frac{c_1}{c_4} \sin \theta_4. \quad (2.1.7)$$

When $c_2 > c_1$ or $c_4 > c_1$ the angles θ_2 and θ_4 become 90° at incident angles θ_{cr} and θ_{crs} defined by

$$\sin \theta_{cr} = c_1/c_2 \quad (2.1.8)$$

$$\sin \theta_{crs} = c_1/c_4. \quad (2.1.9)$$

θ_{cr} is called the critical angle of the compression wave, and θ_{crs} is called the critical angle of the shear wave. These angles are important for calculating and interpreting the bottom reflection pressure history.

2.1.2 The Incident Pulse. The computer program assumes an exponential incident pulse $p_i(t)$ given by

$$\begin{aligned} p_i(t) &= p_F(R_i) \exp \left[-(t - R_i/c_1)/G \right] & \text{for } t \geq R_i/c_1 \\ p_i(t) &= 0 & \text{for } t < R_i/c_1, \end{aligned} \quad (2.1.10)$$

where G is the time constant (usually denoted by θ) and $p_F = p_F(R_i)$ is the peak pressure of the incident shock wave. A reduced notation is used in the machine program utilizing the incident slant range R_i (Equation 2.1.1) as the characteristic length. The reduced time is $\bar{t} = tc_1/R_i$. (It is denoted by T in the program). The reduced arrival time of the front of the direct wave is thus $\bar{t} = 1$. The incident pulse is then given by

$$\begin{aligned} p_i(\bar{t}) &= p_F(R_i) \exp \left[-(\bar{t} - 1)/\bar{G} \right] & \text{for } \bar{t} \geq 1 \\ p_i(\bar{t}) &= 0 & \text{for } \bar{t} < 1, \end{aligned} \quad (2.1.11)$$

where $\bar{G} = c_1 G/R_i$ is the reduced time constant.

For the time constant G and the peak pressure p_F the relations for the actual underwater explosion shock waves (high amplitude waves) are used which when used together with the wave equation comprise the "semi-linear" theory. The shock wave parameters are obtained from the similitude equations

$$G = C_G W^{1/3} (W^{1/3}/R_i)^{n_G} \quad (2.1.12)$$

$$p_F = C_P (W^{1/3}/R_i)^{n_P} , \quad (2.1.13)$$

where C_G , C_P , n_G , and n_P are constants for a given explosive. W is the charge weight in pounds, or, with appropriate constants, the yield in kilotons. G and p_F are calculated in the main program in Cards BOTR160-167.

Examples of the constants are

Explosive	C_P	n_P	C_G	n_G
TNT	21600	1.13	0.052	-0.23
HBX-1	23800	1.15	0.049	-0.29
Nuclear	$4.291 \cdot 10^6$	1.13	2.242	-0.22
($W = \text{Yield}$ in kt)	$4.380 \cdot 10^6$	1.13	2.274	-0.22

The values for nuclear explosions of the upper row are the most recent ones. Those in the lower row are generally quoted in the literature. The constants C_P and C_G are given in psi and milliseconds.

2.1.3 The Surface Reflection. The surface reflection $p_s(t)$

calculated from the simple acoustic equation is

$$\begin{aligned} p_s(t) &= -p_F(R_s) \exp \left[-(t - R_s/c_1)/G_s \right] & \text{for } t \geq R_s/c_1 \\ p_s(t) &= 0 & \text{for } t < R_s/c_1, \end{aligned} \quad (2.1.14)$$

where $G_s = G(R_s)$. In reduced notation this becomes

$$\begin{aligned}
 p_s(\bar{t}) &= -p_F(R_s) \exp \left[-(\bar{t} - \bar{R}_s)/\bar{G}_s \right] & \text{for } \bar{t} \geq \bar{R}_s \\
 p_s(\bar{t}) &= 0 & \text{for } \bar{t} < \bar{R}_s,
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2.1.15}$$

where $\bar{G}_s = c_1 G_s / R_i$ and $\bar{R}_s = R_s / R_i$. These equations are coded in Cards BOTR218, 704, and 882.

The surface reflection is a tension wave and its pressure is to be subtracted from the pressure of the incident and the bottom reflected wave.

Equations (2.1.14 and 15) ignore cavitation which in sea water does not let pressures drop substantially below the vapor pressure. In the machine program this is taken into account by a test that makes sure that the total pressure does not fall below zero absolute (Cards BOTR713 and 884).

For a very oblique incidence the acoustic treatment of the surface reflection breaks down and must be replaced by the anomalous surface reflection described in NOLTR 70-31. The machine program described here does not include this mode of the surface reflection. This problem will be treated in another machine program that describes the shock wave propagation in shallow water.

2.1.4 The Convolution Integral. The theory of the bottom reflection yields the reflected wave for an incident step wave. This step wave response, denoted by $p_r(t)$, is the crucial point of the analysis and will be discussed in detail later. It has the dimension of $(\text{Length})^{-1}$. The pressure history of the bottom reflected wave for an exponential incident wave $p_i(t)$ is obtained from the convolution integral:

$$\begin{aligned}
 p_r(t) &= p_F^i(R_r) \left[p_r(t) - 1/G_r \int_0^t \exp\left[-(t-z)/G_r\right] p_r(z) dz \right] \\
 &\quad \text{for } t \geq \delta \\
 p_r(t) &= 0 \quad \text{for } t < \delta.
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.1.16}$$

This equation is explained in Appendix D of Britt's report. The scale factor p_F^i and the time constant G_r are given by

$$p_F^i = R_r p_F(R_r) \tag{2.1.17}$$

$$G_r = G(R_r), \tag{2.1.18}$$

where R_r is the slant range of the reflected wave, Equation (2.1.2). The factor R_r of the reduced pressure scale factor p_F^i stems from the definition of the reduced step wave response $p_r(t)$ which includes R_r^{-1} as a factor.

The reduced form of the convolution integral is readily obtained by introduction of $\bar{t} = tc_1/R_i$, $\bar{\delta}$, \bar{z} , and $\bar{G}_r = c_1 G_r/R_i$.

The symbol δ in Equation (2.1.16) denotes the arrival time of the bottom reflection.

For subcritical incidence, $\theta < \theta_{cr}$, we have

$$\delta = t_c = R_r/c_1 \tag{2.1.19}$$

and the reduced form is

$$\bar{\delta} = c_1 \delta/R_i = R_r/R_i. \tag{2.1.20}$$

In this case δ is the arrival time t_c of the peak of the reflected wave.

For supercritical incidence, $\theta > \theta_{cr}$, the precursor of the bottom reflection arrives before $t = t_c$, namely at

$$\delta = r/c_2 + d_r(c_1^{-2} - c_2^{-2})^{1/2} \quad (2.1.21)$$

or in the dimensionless form

$$\bar{\delta} = rc_1/c_2 R_i + d_r \left[1 - (c_1/c_2)^2 \right]^{1/2} / R_i. \quad (2.1.22)$$

The convolution integral is calculated in the BOTREF program Cards BOTR556, 589, 597, 635, 643, and 673 using Simpson's rule for small intervals with three equally spaced points.

For an exponential incident pulse the integral need not be recalculated from $t = \delta$ for each time step because of

$$\exp(t + \Delta t) = \exp(t) \exp(\Delta t).$$

The algorithm used to calculate the integral in Equation (2.1.16), which we call F_I , is as follows:

$$F_I(t) = \exp(-2\Delta t/G_r) F_I(t - 2\Delta t) + \left\{ P_r(t - 2\Delta t) \exp(-\Delta t/G_r) + 4P_r(t - \Delta t) \right\} \exp(-\Delta t/G_r) + P_r(t) \Delta t/3. \quad (2.1.23)$$

This relation permits a convenient step-by-step quadrature of the integral using its value for a time $2\Delta t$ earlier. The expression is readily transformed into a reduced form by the introduction of \bar{t} , $\bar{\Delta t}$, and \bar{G}_r . F_I has the dimension time/length.

For supercritical incidence $P_r(t)$ has a logarithmic singularity at $t = t_c$. Since $P_r(t)$ is a rapidly changing function of t near t_c , a smaller time increment, $\Delta t' \approx \Delta t/8$, is used in the code for the interval $(t_c - \alpha \Delta t, t_c + 4\Delta t)$. The code calculates α so that there are enough points in the bottom reflection pressure-time history (before and after the time increment change) to execute the impulse

and energy flux integrations. The usual range is $2.1 < \alpha < 6.1$. Because these integrations are performed with Simpson's rule on equally spaced points, each integration step is completed on an odd-numbered point.

Further, in the time range $t_c - 2\Delta t' < t < t_c + 2\Delta t'$ we change the integration variable in the convolution integral F_I to

$$\begin{aligned} v^2 &= t_c^2 - z^2 & \text{for } z \leq t_c \\ u^2 &= z^2 - t_c^2 & \text{for } z \geq t_c. \end{aligned}$$

The step wave response $P_r(t)$ behaves near the singularity like

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow t_c} P_r(t) = C \ln(|t_c - t|).$$

The change of variables v and u transforms the last two factors of Equation (2.1.16) as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} P_r(z) dz &= -\frac{v}{z} P_r(z) dv & z \leq t_c \\ &= \frac{u}{z} P_r(z) du & z \geq t_c. \end{aligned}$$

Then we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{z \rightarrow t_c} -\frac{v}{z} P_r(z) &= -C \lim_{z \rightarrow t_c} \frac{(t_c^2 - z^2)^{1/2}}{z} \ln(t_c - z) = 0 & z \leq t_c \\ \lim_{z \rightarrow t_c} \frac{u}{z} P_r(z) &= C \lim_{z \rightarrow t_c} \frac{(z^2 - t_c^2)^{1/2}}{z} \ln(z - t_c) = 0 & z \geq t_c. \end{aligned}$$

This means the integrands vanish at the singularity of P_r , and thus makes numerical integration possible.

Equation (2.1.24) below illustrates the variable change.

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_R(t) = P_F' & \left[P_R(t) - \frac{1}{G_R} \int_{\delta}^{t_c - 2\Delta t'} \exp\left[-(t - z)/G_R\right] P_R(z) dz \right. \\
 & - \int_{v(t_c - 2\Delta t')}^{v(t_c)} \exp\left[-(t - z)/G_R\right] P_R(z) \frac{v}{z} dv \\
 & + \int_{u(t_c)}^{u(t_c + 2\Delta t')} \exp\left[-(t - z)/G_R\right] P_R(z) \frac{u}{z} du \\
 & \left. + \int_{t_c + 2\Delta t'}^t \exp\left[-(t - z)/G_R\right] P_R(z) dz \right\}. \quad (2.1.24)
 \end{aligned}$$

Up to time $t_c - 2\Delta t'$ and after time $t_c + 2\Delta t'$ the integration variable is z and the algorithm of Equation (2.1.23) is used to perform the quadrature. Around the singularity Simpson's rule on equally spaced intervals of v and u , instead of z or time, is used for the integration.

Using the algorithms described below, $F_I(t)$ and $p_r(t)$ are evaluated in two steps before and after the singularity. When $t_c - 2\Delta t' < t \leq t_c$, the following variables are used:

$$t_1 = t_c - 2\Delta t' \quad (2.1.25)$$

$$v_1 = v(t_1) = (t_c^2 - t_1^2)^{1/2} \quad (2.1.26)$$

$$t_2 = [t_c^2 - (3v_1/4)^2]^{1/2} \quad (2.1.27)$$

$$t_3 = [t_c^2 - (v_1/2)^2]^{1/2} \quad (2.1.28)$$

$$t_4 = [t_c^2 - (v_1/4)^2]^{1/2} \quad (2.1.29)$$

The fifth time used here is t_c . However, $P_r(t_c)$ does not appear in the equations for F_I because the transformed integrand vanishes. The value of F_I at $t = t_3$ is obtained from

$$\begin{aligned} F_I(t_3) = & F_I(t_1) \exp [-(t_3-t_1)/G_r] + \{ P_r(t_1) \exp [-(t_3-t_1)/G_r] v_1/t_1 \\ & + 3P_r(t_2) \exp [-(t_3-t_2)/G_r] v_1/t_2 + P_r(t_3) v_1/2t_3 \} v_1/12 . \end{aligned} \quad (2.1.30)$$

This equation is coded in reduced notation in Card BOTR589. For the next step $F_I(t_c)$ is calculated using

$$\begin{aligned} F_I(t_c) = & F_I(t_3) \exp [-(t_c-t_3)/G_r] + \{ P_r(t_3) \exp [-(t_c-t_3)/G_r] v_1/2t_3 \\ & + P_r(t_4) \exp [-(t_c-t_4)/G_r] v_1/t_4 \} v_1/12 . \end{aligned} \quad (2.1.31)$$

This equation is coded in reduced notation (Card BOTR597).

Similarly, after the singularity we define the following variables:

$$t_5 = t_c + 2\Delta t' \quad (2.1.32)$$

$$u_1 = u(t_5) = (t_5^2 - t_c^2)^{1/2} \quad (2.1.33)$$

$$t_2 = [t_c^2 + (u_1/4)^2]^{1/2} \quad (2.1.34)$$

$$t_3 = [t_c^2 + (u_1/2)^2]^{1/2} \quad (2.1.35)$$

$$t_4 = [t_c^2 + (3u_1/4)^2]^{1/2} \quad (2.1.36)$$

Here t_1 is the time of the singularity t_c , but $P_r(t_c)$ is not needed

since the transformed integrand vanishes. The value of $F_I(t_s)$ is then given by

$$F_I(t_s) = F_I(t_c) \exp[-(t_s - t_c)/G_r] + \left\{ P_r(t_s) u_1 \exp[-(t_s - t_s)/G_r] / t_s + P_r(t_s) u_1 / 2t_s \right\} u_1 / 12 . \quad (2.1.37)$$

This equation is converted to reduced notation and coded in Card BOTR635. Then the last step using the special integration variables is

$$F_I(t_s) = F_I(t_s) \exp[-(t_s - t_s)/G_r] + \left\{ P_r(t_s) u_1 \exp[-(t_s - t_s)/G_r] / 2t_s + 3P_r(t_s) u_1 \exp[-(t_s - t_s)/G_r] / t_s + P_r(t_s) u_1 / t_s \right\} u_1 / 12 . \quad (2.1.38)$$

This equation in reduced form is coded in Card BOTR643.

2.1.5 The Impulse and Energy Flux. The impulse I and energy flux E_F are calculated in the main program Cards BOTR717-766. These calculations are made only if the spherical wave bottom reflection is used. The impulse in psi-sec is evaluated from the equation

$$I = \int_{t_0}^t p(t) dt,$$

where $p(t) = p_i(t) + p_r(t) + p_g(t)$ is the total pressure of the incident, bottom reflected, and surface reflected waves and t_0 is the time of the beginning of the pressure pulse $p(t)$.

The energy flux E_F in in-psi is found from the equation

$$E_F = \left\{ \int_{t_0}^t |p| p dt \right\} / (2.3066 \rho_1 c_1) ,$$

where 2.3066 is a conversion factor necessary for E_F to be in units in-psi when p is in psi, time in seconds, ρ_1 in gm/cm³, and c_1 in ft/sec.

Away from the singularity of $p_r(t)$ of $t = t_c$ and for sub-critical bottom reflections the integrals are determined using Simpson's rule on equally spaced points as a function of time. Near the singularity the change of integration variables is made to v and u as for the convolution integral. This change of variables is made in Cards BOTR738-755.

Also calculated in the same section of the program is the "positive impulse" which is simply the impulse of the positive part of the total pressure $p(t)$. If the full output option is used (see the input Z5 in Section 3.1 and the sample outputs of Appendix B), the magnitudes reduced impulse $I/w^{1/2}$, reduced positive impulse, and reduced energy flux $E_F/w^{1/2}$ are calculated in Cards BOTR793-797.

2.2 The Cagniard-Rosenbaum Method for Calculating the Step Wave Response

In this section the Cagniard-Rosenbaum equations are listed, and forms of these equations similar to the FORTRAN notation are given. This method is faster than the complex arithmetic method which will be discussed in Section 2.3, but it has the disadvantage that separate equations are required for the precursor and the main wave and for each type of bottom (determined by the ordering

of c_1 , c_2 , and c_4). However, in the coding we were able to take advantage of certain common factors and terms and hence reduce the number of statements that would otherwise be required.

2.2.1 Non-Rigid Bottom Precursors. A fast non-rigid bottom ($c_2 > c_1$) for which $\theta > \theta_{cr}$ has a step wave response at times $\delta \leq t < t_c$ expressed by the following equation (Britt (2-1.10)):

$$P_r(t) = \frac{b(\sigma - M)}{R_r} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\omega(\sigma + \omega)^{1/2} (1 - \sin \pi\psi/2) d\psi}{[(1-b^2)\omega^2 + \sigma^2 b^2]^{1/2} (\omega - N)^{1/2}}, \quad (2.2.1)$$

$$\text{where } \omega = (\sigma + M)/2 + [(\sigma - M)/2] \sin \pi\psi/2, \quad (2.2.2)$$

$$b = \rho_1/\rho_2, \tau_m = t/R_r, \sigma = (c_1^{-2} - c_2^{-2})^{1/2}, M = \tau_m \cos \theta + (c_1^{-2} - \tau_m^2)^{1/2} \sin \theta, \\ N = \tau_m \cos \theta - (c_1^{-2} - \tau_m^2)^{1/2} \sin \theta, \sin \theta = r/R_r, \text{ and } \cos \theta = d_r/R_r.$$

In the program the integration variable $x = \pi\psi/2$ is used. We also set $w = c_1 \omega$. Then after rearranging, Equation (2.2.1) can be put into the form which is coded

$$R_i P_r(t) = \frac{2\sqrt{2} b R_i}{\pi R_r} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \frac{F_x w dx}{w^2 + b^2 (c_1^2 \sigma^2 - w^2)}, \quad (2.2.3)$$

where

$$F_x = (1 - \sin x) \left\{ \left[(c_1 \sigma + w)(c_1 \sigma - c_1 M) \right] / \left[1 + \sin x + 4(1 - c_1^2 \tau_m^2)^{1/2} \sin \theta / (c_1 \sigma - c_1 M) \right] \right\}^{1/2}. \quad (2.2.4)$$

$$= (1 - \sin x) \left\{ [(\cos \alpha + w) P(1)] / [1 + \sin x + P(2)] \right\}^{1/2},$$

$$\text{with } \cos \alpha = c_1 \sigma = [1 - (c_1/c_2)^2]^{1/2},$$

$$P(1) = \cos \alpha - c_1 M,$$

$$P(2) = 4(1 - c_1^2 \tau_m^2)^{1/2} \sin \theta / P(1).$$

The variables $\cos \alpha$, $P(1)$, and $P(2)$ are calculated in Cards BOTR238, STPA022, and 23.

The integrand above is evaluated in FUNCTION ONE. The variable F_x is coded in Card ONE023, and the value of the integrand is ONE in Card ONE055. The factor outside the integral is calculated in Card STPA025. The integration for this and all other precursors is controlled by SUBROUTINE STPWA which uses the Gaussian quadrature of FUNCTION FGI to evaluate the integral. The value of $R_i P_r(t)$, called STPW in Card STPA027, is returned to the main program BOTREF where the convolution integral is executed.

2.2.2 Rigid Bottom Precursor, Case $c_2 > c_1 > c_4$. The precursor integrands for a rigid bottom are also evaluated in FUNCTION ONE. For the case $c_2 > c_1 > c_4$ (slow shear) the following equation (Britt (4-1.6)) is used

$$P_r(t) = \frac{b(\sigma-M)}{4R_r c_4^4} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{(\sigma+\omega)^{1/2} A (1-\sin \pi t/2) dt}{(\omega-N)^{1/2} [A^2 + (B+C)^2]} \quad (2.2.5)$$

where

$$A = \omega(c_4^{-2}/2 - c_1^{-2} + \omega^2)^2 \quad (2.2.6)$$

$$B = \omega(c_1^{-2} - \omega^2)(\sigma^2 - \omega^2)^{1/2} \left| \omega^2 + c_4^{-2} - c_1^{-2} \right|^{1/2} \quad (2.2.7)$$

$$C = b c_4^{-4} (\sigma^2 - \omega^2)^{1/2} / 4. \quad (2.2.8)$$

In a manner similar to the non-rigid bottom, Equation (2.2.5) can be rearranged to obtain the program form

$$R_i P_r(t) = \frac{2\sqrt{2} b R_i}{\pi R_r} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \frac{F_x A_x dx}{[A_x^2 + (B_x + C_x)^2]} \quad (2.2.9)$$

where $w = c_1 \omega$, $\cos \alpha = c_1 \sigma$, and

$$A_x = 4c_1 c_4^4 A = w[1-2(c_4/c_1)^2(1-w^2)]^2, \quad (2.2.10)$$

$$B_x = 4c_1 c_4^4 B = 4w(c_4/c_1)^2(1-w^2) [(\cos^2 \alpha - w^2) | (c_4/c_1)^2(w^2-1) + 1 |]^{1/2}, \quad (2.2.11)$$

$$C_x = 4c_1 c_4^4 C = b(\cos^2 \alpha - w^2)^{1/2}. \quad (2.2.12)$$

As in the previous case F_x and the factor outside the integral are calculated in Cards ONE023, and STPA025. The variables A_x , B_x , and C_x are coded in Cards ONE043, 044, and 050. The value of the integrand is ONE in Card ONE051, and as before SUBROUTINE STPWA controls the integration.

2.2.3 Rigid Bottom Precursor, Case $c_2 > c_4 > c_1$. The precursor for $c_2 > c_4 > c_1$ (fast shear) is based on the following equation (Britt (4-2.8))

$$P_r(t) = \frac{b(\sigma-M)}{4R_r c_4^4} \int_{\psi_1}^1 \frac{(\sigma+\omega)^{1/2} A(1-\sin \pi\psi/2) d\psi}{(\omega-N)^{1/2} [A^2 + (B+C)^2]} + \frac{b(\sigma-M)}{4R_r c_4^4} \int_{-1}^{\psi_1} \frac{(\sigma+\omega)^{1/2} (A-B)(1-\sin \pi\psi/2) d\psi}{(\omega-N)^{1/2} [(A-B)^2 + C^2]}, \quad (2.2.13)$$

where $\psi_1 = \frac{2}{\pi} \arcsin \left[\frac{2(c_1^{-2} - c_4^{-2})^{1/2} - \sigma - M}{\sigma - M} \right].$

(In Britt's paper the magnitude B in the second integral is denoted by B_2 , a precaution unnecessary if the definition Equation (2.2.7) is used.) Equation (2.2.13) can then be written in the form used in the program

$$R_1 P_r(t) = \frac{2\sqrt{2} b R_1}{\pi R_r} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} F_x F_k dx, \quad (2.2.14)$$

where

$$F_k = (A_x - B_x) / [(A_x - B_x)^2 + C_x^2] \text{ for } \omega^2 + c_4^{-2} - c_1^{-2} < 0 \quad (2.2.15)$$

$$F_k = A_x / [A_x^2 + (B_x + C_x)^2] \text{ for } \omega^2 + c_4^{-2} - c_1^{-2} \geq 0. \quad (2.2.16)$$

The variables A_x , B_x , and C_x are defined in Equations (2.2.10), (2.2.11), and (2.2.12). In the first case the integrand is coded in Card ONE047 and the second case in Card ONE051.

2.2.4 Step Wave Response at $t = t_c$. At the peak of the bottom reflection at $t = t_c = R_r/c_1$, the step wave response $P_r(t_c)$ is calculated in the main program BOTREF. For supercritical incidence, $\theta > \theta_{cr}$, $P_r = \pm \infty$ where the sign depends on the phase shift ϕ explained in Section 2.5.1. The treatment of this case is discussed in Section 2.1.4. For subcritical incidence, $\theta < \theta_{cr}$, P_r remains finite and $P_r = K/R_r$ where K is the plane wave reflection coefficient of Section 2.5.1.

2.2.5 Non-Rigid Bottom Main Wave, Case $c_2 > c_1$. A fast non-rigid bottom ($c_2 > c_1$) has a step wave response at times $t > t_c$ given by the equation (Britt (2-2.10))

$$P_r(t) = \frac{1}{R_r} \frac{1-b}{1+b} + \frac{2b}{\pi R_r} \int_0^\sigma \frac{\omega(\sigma^2 - \omega^2)^{1/2}}{[(1-b^2)\omega^2 + \sigma^2 b^2]} \left\{ \left[(\omega - K_m)^2 + L \right]^{-1/2} - \left[(\omega + K_m)^2 + L \right]^{-1/2} \right\} d\omega, \quad (2.2.17)$$

where

$$K_m = \tau_m \cos \theta \quad (2.2.18)$$

$$L = (\tau_m^2 - c_1^2) \sin^2 \theta. \quad (2.2.19)$$

The subscript m has been kept to distinguish it from the reflection coefficient K.

In the code the integration variable is $w = c_1 \omega$, and the form of the equation is similar to that for the precursor:

$$R_i P_r(t) = \frac{(1-b)R_i}{(1+b)R_r} + \frac{2bR_i}{\pi R_r} \int_0^{c_1 \sigma} \frac{F_x w dw}{w^2 + b^2 (c_1^2 \sigma^2 - w^2)}, \quad (2.2.20)$$

where F_x is now

$$F_x = \left[\frac{c_1^2 \sigma^2 - w^2}{c_1^2 L + (w - c_1 K_m)^2} \right]^{1/2} - \left[\frac{c_1^2 \sigma^2 - w^2}{c_1^2 L + (w + c_1 K_m)^2} \right]^{1/2} \quad (2.2.21)$$

$$= \left[\frac{\cos^2 \alpha - w^2}{P(8) + (w - P(7))^2} \right]^{1/2} - \left[\frac{\cos^2 \alpha - w^2}{P(8) + (w + P(7))^2} \right]^{1/2}$$

with $\cos \alpha = c_1 \sigma = [1 - (c_1/c_2)^2]^{1/2}$.

The abbreviations P(7) and P(8) are listed in Cards STPB026 and 27.

The function F_x above is calculated in Card ONE032, and the integrand is ONE in Card ONE055. The factor outside the integral is evaluated in Card STPB032. The first term on the right hand side of Equation (2.2.20) is computed in Card STPB038. The integration for this and all other main wave responses is controlled by SUBROUTINE STPWB.

The value of $R_i P_r(t)$ is calculated in Card STPB047.

2.2.6 Non-Rigid Bottom Main Wave, Case $c_1 > c_2$. The step wave response for a slow non-rigid bottom, one with $c_1 > c_2$, is expressed in the equation (Britt (2-3.14))

$$P_R(t) = \frac{1}{R_R} \frac{1-b}{1+b} - \frac{2\sqrt{2} b}{\pi R_R} \int_0^{\bar{\sigma}} \frac{\bar{\omega}(\bar{\sigma}^2 - \bar{\omega}^2)^{1/2}}{(1-b^2)\bar{\omega}^2 + \bar{\sigma}^2 b^2} \left\{ \frac{[(\bar{\omega}^2 + D)^2 + E]^{1/2} + (\bar{\omega}^2 - F)}{(\bar{\omega}^2 + D)^2 + E} \right\}^{1/2} d\bar{\omega} \quad (2.2.22)$$

where $\bar{\sigma} = (c_2^2 - c_1^2)^{1/2}$, (2.2.23)

$$D = \tau_m^2 \cos 2\theta + c_1^2 \sin^2 \theta, \quad (2.2.24)$$

$$E = 4(\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta) \tau_m^2 (\tau_m^2 - c_1^2), \quad (2.2.25)$$

and $F = \tau_m^2 - c_1^2 \sin^2 \theta$. (2.2.26)

The form used in the program is $\frac{R_1}{c_1 \bar{\sigma}}$

$$R_1 P_R(t) = \frac{R_1}{R_R} \frac{1-b}{1+b} - \frac{2\sqrt{2} b R_1}{\pi R_R} \int_0^x \bar{F}_A \bar{F}_B dx, \quad (2.2.27)$$

where $x = c_1 \bar{\omega}$

$$\bar{F}_A = x(c_1^2 \bar{\sigma}^2 - x^2)^{1/2} / [(1-b^2)x^2 + b^2 c_1^2 \bar{\sigma}^2] \quad (2.2.28)$$

$$\bar{F}_B = c_1^{-1} \left\{ \frac{[(\bar{\omega}^2 + D)^2 + E]^{1/2} + (\bar{\omega}^2 - F)}{(\bar{\omega}^2 + D)^2 + E} \right\}^{1/2} \quad (2.2.29)$$

The integrand is evaluated in FUNCTION TWO Card TW0017, \bar{F}_A is coded in Card TW0013, and \bar{F}_B is coded in Cards TW0014 and 015. The terms corresponding to D, E, and F are denoted by P(11), P(12), and P(13) and are evaluated in Cards STPB029-31.

2.2.7 Rigid Bottom Main Wave, Case $c_2 > c_4 > c_1$. The rigid bottom main wave response for the case $c_2 > c_4 > c_1$ (fast shear) is expressed in Britt's equations (4-4.3), (4-3.14), and (4-3.15)

which are as follows:

$$P_r(t) = \frac{1}{R_r} + \Delta \quad (2.2.30)$$

$$+ \frac{b}{2\pi R_r c_4^4} \int_0^{\sigma_2} \frac{(\sigma^2 - \omega^2)^{1/2} (A-B)}{[(A-B)^2 + C^2]} \left\{ \frac{1}{[(\omega - K_m)^2 + L]^{1/2}} \frac{1}{[(\omega + K_m)^2 + L]^{1/2}} \right\} d\omega$$

$$+ \frac{b}{2\pi R_r c_4^4} \int_{\sigma_2}^{\sigma} \frac{A(\sigma^2 - \omega^2)^{1/2}}{[A^2 + (B+C)^2]} \left\{ \frac{1}{[(\omega - K_m)^2 + L]^{1/2}} \frac{1}{[(\omega + K_m)^2 + L]^{1/2}} \right\} d\omega$$

where $\sigma_2 = (|c_4^{-2} - c_1^{-2}|)^{1/2}$ and

$$\Delta = \frac{\sqrt{2} k}{R_r g_1} \left\{ \frac{(a^2 + f)^{1/2} - a}{a^2 + f} \right\}^{1/2} \Gamma \quad (2.2.31)$$

with

$$\Gamma = \left\{ g_1 \left[\left(\frac{c_4^{-2}}{2} - k^2 \right)^2 - k^2 g_3 g_4 \right] - \frac{b g_3}{4 c_4^4} \right\} / \left\{ \frac{k}{g_1} \left[\left(\frac{c_4^{-2}}{2} - k^2 \right)^2 - k^2 g_3 g_4 \right] - g_1 k \left[4 \left(\frac{c_4^{-2}}{2} - k^2 \right) + 2 g_3 g_4 + k^2 \left(\frac{g_4}{g_3} + \frac{g_3}{g_4} \right) \right] + \frac{b k}{4 g_3 c_4^4} \right\}.$$

Here, c_{st} is the propagation velocity of the Stonley wave, $k = 1/c_{st}$, $g_1 = (k^2 - c_1^{-2})^{1/2}$, $g_3 = (k^2 - c_2^{-2})^{1/2}$, $g_4 = (k^2 - c_4^{-2})^{1/2}$, $a = \tau_m^2 - (k^2 - c_1^{-2} \cos^2 \theta)$, and $f = 4\tau_m^2 g_1^2 \cos^2 \theta$.

The Stonley wave propagation velocity c_{st} is calculated in SUBROUTINE STONL. The equation for c_{st} used in the program is described in Section 2.4.

The above equation is coded in the form

$$R_i P_r(t) = \frac{R_i}{R_r} + R_i \Delta + \frac{2bR_i}{\pi R_r} \int_0^{\sigma} F_x F_k d\omega. \quad (2.2.32)$$

F_x and F_k have been defined in Equations (2.2.21), (2.2.15), and (2.2.16).

The first two terms of Equation (2.2.32) are calculated in Cards STPB056-71 for all solid bottom main waves, and the result is stored in the variable TERML. The integrand is determined in FUNCTION ONE in Cards ONE047 and 051 in the same way as for the precursor. However, the function F_x and the factor in front of the integral are here calculated in Cards ONE032 and STPB032 as they were for a fast fluid bottom main wave.

2.2.8 Rigid Bottom Main Wave, Case $c_2 > c_1 > c_4$. The main wave response for the rigid bottom case $c_2 > c_1 > c_4$ (slow shear) is given by the following equation (Britt (4-3.13))

$$\begin{aligned} P_r(t) = & \frac{1}{R_r} + \Delta \\ & + \frac{b}{2\pi R_r c_4^4} \int_0^{\sigma} \frac{A(\sigma^2 - \omega^2)^{1/2}}{A^2 + (B+C)^2} \left\{ \frac{1}{[(\omega - K_m)^2 + L]^{1/2}} - \frac{1}{[(\omega + K_m)^2 + L]^{1/2}} \right\} d\omega \\ & - \frac{\sqrt{2} b}{2\pi R_r c_4^4} \int_0^{\sigma_2} \frac{(\bar{\omega}^2 + \sigma^2)^{1/2} \bar{B}}{(\bar{A} + \bar{C})^2 + \bar{B}^2} \left\{ \frac{[(\bar{\omega}^2 + D)^2 + E]^{1/2} + (\bar{\omega}^2 - F)^{1/2}}{(\bar{\omega}^2 + D)^2 + E} \right\} d\bar{\omega} \end{aligned} \quad (2.2.33)$$

$$\text{where } \bar{A} = \bar{\omega} [c_4^2/2 - c_1^2 - \bar{\omega}^2], \quad (2.2.34)$$

$$\bar{B} = \bar{w} (c_1^2 + \bar{w}^2) (\sigma^2 + \bar{w}^2)^{1/2} (\sigma^2 - \bar{w}^2)^{1/2}, \quad (2.2.35)$$

$$\bar{C} = \frac{b}{4c_4^4} (\sigma^2 + \bar{w}^2)^{1/2}. \quad (2.2.36)$$

The above equation is coded in the form

$$R_1 P_r(t) = \frac{R_1}{R_r} + R_1 \Delta + \frac{2bR_1}{\pi R_r} \int_0^{c_1 \sigma} F_x F_k dw + \left(\frac{c_1}{c_4} \right)^4 \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \int_0^{c_1 \sigma} \bar{F}_A \bar{F}_B dx \right\} \quad (2.2.37)$$

where $x = c_1 \bar{w}$, F_x and F_k are defined in Equations (2.2.21), (2.2.15), and (2.2.16),

$$\bar{F}_A = \frac{(\bar{w}^2 + \sigma^2)^{1/2} \bar{B}}{c_1^4 [(\bar{A} + \bar{C})^2 + \bar{B}^2]} = \frac{(x^2 + \cos^2 \alpha)^{1/2} \bar{B}_x}{(\bar{A}_x + \bar{C}_x)^2 + \bar{B}_x^2}, \quad (2.2.38)$$

$$\bar{F}_B = c_1^{-1} \left\{ \frac{[(\bar{w}^2 + D)^2 + E]^{1/2} + (\bar{w}^2 - F)}{(\bar{w}^2 + D)^2 + E} \right\}^{1/2}, \quad (2.2.39)$$

$$\cos \alpha = c_1 \sigma = [1 - (c_1/c_0)^2]^{1/2},$$

$$\bar{A}_x = c_1^5 \bar{A} = x [(c_1/c_4)^2 / 2 - 1 - x^2]^2,$$

$$\bar{B}_x = c_1^5 \bar{B} = x(1 + x^2) \{ [\cos^2 \alpha + x^2] [(c_1/c_4)^2 - 1 - x^2] \}^{1/2},$$

$$\bar{C}_x = c_1^5 \bar{C} = b(c_1/c_4)^4 (\cos^2 \alpha + x^2)^{1/2} / 4.$$

The first three terms of Equation (2.2.37) are calculated using the same cards as for the fast shear case. The integrand of the second integral is computed in FUNCTION ONE1. \bar{F}_A and \bar{F}_B are expressed in Cards ONE1019, 20, and 21. \bar{A}_x , \bar{B}_x , and \bar{C}_x are calculated in Cards ONE1015-17. The terms corresponding to D, E, and F are denoted by P(11), P(12), and P(13) and are evaluated in Cards STPB029-31. The value of the integrand is stored in the variable ONE1 in Card ONE1023. The response $STPW = R_1 P_r(t)$ is then determined in Cards STPB079 and 80.

2.3 The Complex Arithmetic Method for Calculating the Step Wave Response

A second option for calculating the step wave response is provided by the complex arithmetic method. This procedure is based on the equation (Britt (5-2.12))

$$P_r(t) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{y_1}^{y_2} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{u}{\alpha_1 y} (K - K_1) \right\} dy + \frac{2}{\pi R_r} \cdot \operatorname{Im} \left\{ K_1 \log \left[\frac{R_r \omega_2 - d_r t / R_r}{f(\omega_1)} \right] \right\} \quad (2.3.1)$$

where $u = x + iy$ and for $t < t_c = R_r / c_1$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 0 \\ y_1 &= c_2^{-1} \\ y_2 &= R_r^{-2} [tr - d_r (c_1^{-2} R_r^2 - t^2)^{1/2}] \end{aligned} \quad (2.3.2)$$

For times $t > t_c$ these variables are

$$\begin{aligned} x &= R_r^{-2} d_r (t^2 - c_1^{-2} R_r^2)^{1/2} \\ y_1 &= 0 \\ y_2 &= R_r^{-2} tr. \end{aligned} \quad (2.3.3)$$

The reflection coefficient K for a solid bottom is defined

$$K = \frac{\alpha_1 [(2u^2 + c_4^{-2})^2 - 4u^2 \alpha_2 \alpha_4] - b \alpha_2 c_4^{-4}}{\alpha_1 [(2u^2 + c_4^{-2})^2 - 4u^2 \alpha_2 \alpha_4] + b \alpha_2 c_4^{-4}}, \quad (2.3.4)$$

where $\alpha_i = (c_i^{-2} + u^2)^{1/2}$ for $i = 1, 2, 4$.

For a fluid bottom $c_1 = 0$, and the equation for K reduces to

$$K = (\alpha_1 - b\alpha_2)/(\alpha_1 + b\alpha_2). \quad (2.3.5)$$

K_1 is the value of K at $u = x + iy_2$. The other variables used above are as follows:

$$\gamma = [u^2 r^2 + (t - d_r \alpha_1)^2]^{1/2} \quad (2.3.6)$$

$$\omega_1 = [c_1^{-2} + (x + iy_1)^2]^{1/2} \quad (2.3.7)$$

$$\omega_2 = [c_1^{-2} + (x + iy_2)^2]^{1/2} \quad (2.3.8)$$

$$f(\omega_1) = [R_r^2 \omega_1^2 - 2d_r t \omega_1 + (t^2 - c_1^{-2} r^2)]^{1/2} + \omega_1 R_r - d_r t / R_r. \quad (2.3.9)$$

The form of Equation (2.3.1) which is coded is

$$R_i P_r(t) = \left\{ A_2 + \int_{c_1 y_1}^{c_1 y_2} \operatorname{Re} [F \cdot (K - K_1)] dz \right\} / \left(\frac{\pi R_r}{2 R_i} \right) \quad (2.3.10)$$

where $z = c_1 y$,

$$A_2 = \operatorname{Im} \left\{ K_1 \log \left\{ [c_1 \omega_2 - c_1 \tau_m \cos \theta] / [(c_1^2 \omega_1^2 - 2c_1 \tau_m \cos \theta (c_1 \omega_1) + (c_1^2 \tau_m^2 - \sin^2 \theta))^{1/2} + c_1 \omega_1 - c_1 \tau_m \cos \theta] \right\} \right\}, \quad (2.3.11)$$

and

$$F = \frac{c_1 u}{c_1 \alpha_1 (c_1 \gamma / R_r)} = \frac{u R_r}{c_1 \alpha_1 \gamma}. \quad (2.3.12)$$

As in the Cagniard-Rosenbaum method, the response $STPW = R_i P_r(t)$ is calculated in SUBROUTINE STPWA for the precursor ($t < t_c$) and in SUBROUTINE STPWB for the main wave ($t > t_c$) using the Gaussian quadrature of FGI to evaluate the integral. The last factor in Equation (2.3.10) is calculated in Cards STPA039 and STPB097. The integrand and A_2 are coded in FUNCTION SEVEN, Cards SEVN035 and 045. The value of $A_2(t)$ is obtained from STPWA by a call to SEVEN with

$z = c_1 y_2$. The function $K_1 = K(x+iy_2)$ is evaluated using the same equations as for $K(u)$ in the integral, namely, RCOE in Cards SEVN022 and 029. In FUNCTION SEVEN the variables brought over by COMMON statements are calculated in the main program, and members of the P array are determined in Cards STPA035-38 for the precursor and in Cards STPB093-96 for the main wave.

2.4 The Stonley Wave Propagation Velocity

The Stonley wave propagation velocity c_{st} is defined as the zeroes $u = \pm i/c_{st} = \pm ik$ of the denominator of the solid bottom reflection coefficient expressed in Equation (2.3.4). Thus $u^2 = -c_{st}^2$ is the solution of the equation

$$\alpha_1 \left[(2u^2 + c_4^2)^2 - 4u^2 \alpha_2 \alpha_4 \right] + b \alpha_2 c_4^4 = 0, \quad (2.4.1)$$

where $\alpha_1 = (c_1^2 + u^2)^{1/2}$,

$$\alpha_2 = (c_2^2 + u^2)^{1/2},$$

and $\alpha_4 = (c_4^2 + u^2)^{1/2}$.

To obtain the form of Equation (2.4.1) which is used in the program, first note that the square roots α_1 , α_2 , and α_4 are imaginary since c_{st} is known to be smaller than c_1 , c_2 , and c_4 . Next replace u^2 by $-c_{st}^2$, multiply through by $ic_1 c_2 c_4^4 c_{st}^5$, and set $y_2 = c_{st}^2$ to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} (c_1^2 - y_2)^{1/2} \{ c_2 (y_2 - 2c_4^2)^2 - 4c_4^3 [(c_2^2 - y_2)(c_4^2 - y_2)]^{1/2} \} \\ + b c_1 y_2^2 (c_2^2 - y_2)^{1/2} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (2.4.2)$$

This equation is solved for y_2 in SUBROUTINE STONL by iteration using the secant method. The variable y_2 is denoted by the FORTRAN symbol Y2. Then c_{st} , called CSTON in the code, is the square root of Y_2 .

2.5 Theory of the Plane Wave Bottom Reflection

In cases where the plane wave bottom reflection is adequate for one's needs or when one wishes to compare these results with the spherical wave reflection, the plane wave option of the BOTREF program can be used. The reflection geometry, incident and critical angles, and the incident pulses are the same as for the spherical wave in Section 2.1; and, unless otherwise noted, the notation is the same.

2.5.1 The Plane Wave Reflection Coefficient and Phase Shift.

The plane wave reflection coefficient K and phase shift ϕ for a non-rigid bottom are calculated from the following equations. For subcritical angles of incidence K and ϕ are

$$K = (A_T - 1)/(A_T + 1) \quad (2.5.1)$$

and $\phi = 0$

where
$$A_T = \cos \theta / [b(\sin^2 \theta_{cr} - \sin^2 \theta)^{1/2}]. \quad (2.5.2)$$

At the critical angle θ_{cr} these expressions reduce to $K = 1$ and $\phi = 0$. At supercritical incidence we have

$$|K| = 1 \quad (2.5.3)$$

and
$$\phi = 2 \arctan [b(\sin^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta_{cr})^{1/2} / \cos \theta].$$

The above equations are coded in the main program Cards BOTR260-274, 307. The FORTRAN variables CR and E2 denote K and ϕ . If K is complex, then $CR = |K|$.

For a rigid bottom K and ϕ are determined from the equations below. At subcritical incidence, $\theta < \theta_{cr} < \theta_{crs}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} K &= (A_T + B_T - 1)/(A_T + B_T + 1) \\ \phi &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2.5.4)$$

where

$$A_T = \cos \theta [1 - 2\sin^2 \theta / \sin^2 \theta_{crs}]^2 / [b(\sin^2 \theta_{cr} - \sin^2 \theta)^{1/2}] \quad (2.5.5)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} B_T &= 4\cos \theta \sin^2 \theta (\sin^2 \theta_{crs} - \sin^2 \theta) / \\ &[b \sin^4 \theta_{crs} (\sin^2 \theta_{crs} - \sin^2 \theta)^{1/2}]. \end{aligned} \quad (2.5.6)$$

At the critical angle $\theta = \theta_{cr}$ the equations simplify to $K = 1$ and $\phi = 0$. For an incident angle in the range $\theta_{cr} < \theta < \theta_{crs}$ the reflection coefficient is complex. Its modulus is

$$|K| = \left\{ [A_{TA}^2 + (B_T - 1)^2] / [A_{TA}^2 + (B_T + 1)^2] \right\}^{1/2} \quad (2.5.7)$$

and the phase shift is

$$\phi = \arctan[(1-B_T)/A_{TA}] + \arctan[(1+B_T)/A_{TA}], \quad (2.5.8)$$

where

$$A_{TA} = \cos \theta [1 - 2\sin^2 \theta / \sin^2 \theta_{crs}]^2 / [b(\sin^2 \theta_{cr} - \sin^2 \theta)^{1/2}] \quad (2.5.9)$$

At the critical angle of the shear wave θ_{crs} the equations reduce to

$$|K| = 1$$

$$\text{and } \phi = 2 \arctan(1/A_{TA}). \quad (2.5.10)$$

For angles of incidence $\theta > \theta_{crs}$ we have

$$|K| = 1$$

$$\text{and } \phi = 2 \arctan[1/(A_{TA} + B_{TA})] \quad (2.5.11)$$

$$\text{where } B_{TA} = 4 \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta (\sin^2 \theta_{crs} - \sin^2 \theta) / [b \sin^4 \theta_{crs} (\sin^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta_{crs})^{1/2}] \quad (2.5.12)$$

These equations for the solid bottom reflection coefficient and phase shift are coded in Cards BOTR280-307. As for the fluid bottom, K and ϕ are denoted by CR and E2; and if K is complex, CR = |K|.

2.5.2 The Plane Wave Bottom Reflection Pressure History.

The plane wave bottom reflection pressure history $p_r(t)$ is calculated from the following equations:

when $\theta \leq \theta_{cr}$,

$$\begin{aligned} p_r &= 0 & \text{for } t < t_c = R_r/c_1 \\ p_r &= p_F(R_r) K \exp[-(t-t_c)/G_r] & \text{for } t \geq t_c \end{aligned} \quad (2.5.13)$$

when $\theta > \theta_{cr}$,

$$\begin{aligned} p_r &= p_F(R_r) \frac{|K|}{\pi} \exp[-(t-t_c)/G_r] E_1[(t_c-t)/G_r] \sin \phi & \text{for } \delta \leq t < t_c \\ p_r &= \pm \infty \text{ with the sign of } \phi & \text{for } t = t_c \end{aligned} \quad (2.5.14)$$

$$\begin{aligned} p_r &= p_F(R_r) |K| \exp[-(t-t_c)/G_r] \left\{ \cos \phi \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{\pi} Ei[(t-t_c)/G_r] \sin \phi \right\} & \text{for } t > t_c \end{aligned} \quad (2.5.15)$$

Note that the plane wave theory has been modified to use $p_F(R_r)$ and $G_r = G(R_r)$ which account for non-linear changes of the shock wave peak pressure and time constant with distance. Also the arrival times of the main wave and precursor have been changed to conform to the spherical wave situation. In the strict plane wave theory

the precursor begins at $t = -\infty$, and the incident wave and the reflected peak arrive simultaneously.

The functions $E_1(x)$ and $Ei(x)$ are the exponential integrals defined for $x > 0$ as

$$E_1(x) = \int_x^{\infty} \frac{\exp(-y)}{y} dy \quad (2.5.16)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Ei(x) &= - \int_{-x}^{\infty} \frac{\exp(-y)}{y} dy = -E_1(-x) \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{\exp(y)}{y} dy. \end{aligned} \quad (2.5.17)$$

The function $E_1(x)$ is evaluated using the following approximate formula (see for example Abramowitz and Stegun (5))

$$0 \leq x < 1$$

$$E_1(x) \approx a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 + a_4 x^4 + a_5 x^5 - \log(x) \quad (2.5.18)$$

$$a_0 = -.57721566$$

$$a_3 = .05519968$$

$$a_1 = .99999193$$

$$a_4 = -.00976004$$

$$a_2 = -.24991055$$

$$a_5 = .00107857$$

$$x \geq 1$$

$$x \exp(x) E_1(x) \approx \frac{x^4 + a_1 x^3 + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x + a_4}{x^4 + b_1 x^3 + b_2 x^2 + b_3 x + b_4} \quad (2.5.19)$$

$$a_1 = 8.5733287$$

$$b_1 = 9.5733223$$

$$a_2 = 18.059017$$

$$b_2 = 25.632956$$

$$a_3 = 8.6347609$$

$$b_3 = 21.0996531$$

$$a_4 = .26777373$$

$$b_4 = 3.9584969$$

The function $Ei(x)$ is evaluated for $x \leq .5$ using the formula (Reference (5))

$$Ei(x) \approx \gamma + \log(x) + \sum_{n=1}^7 \frac{x^n}{nn!} \quad (2.5.20)$$

where $\gamma = .57721566...$ is Euler's constant. For $x > .5$, $Ei(x)$ is obtained from

$$\exp(-x)Ei(x) = \exp(-x)Ei(1) + \int_1^x \frac{\exp(y-x)}{y} dy, \quad (2.5.21)$$

where $Ei(1) = 1.8951178$. The integral is then evaluated using the Gaussian quadrature of FUNCTION FGI.

The reflected pressure $p_r = PBOT$ is calculated in the main program in Cards BOTR861-879. The exponential integrals E_1 and Ei are calculated in the subprograms EXE1 and EXEI, and the integrand of Equation (2.5.21) is coded in FUNCTION EXPO.

3. THE BOTTOM REFLECTION COMPUTER CODE

The Bottom Reflection Code has been programmed in FORTRAN IV for use on the CDC 6400 computer at NOL. The code is made up of a main program called BOTREF and the following bottom reflection related subprograms: STONL, STPWA, STPWB, ONE, ONE1, TWO, SEVEN, EXE1, EXEI, EXPO, FGI, PLOT1, and SCAL. In addition, the NOL general purpose plotting program CALCM1 must be included for the generation of a tape to be plotted on CALCOMP incremental plotters. For NOL users CALCM1 is available on the subroutine library tape. The control cards which are included in the program listing of Appendix A contain the statements necessary for using CALCM1 from the library tape. For programmers outside of NOL information on the plotting programs may be obtained from the NOL Mathematics Department (Code 330).

The basic organization of the bottom reflection code is as follows. The main program BOTREF handles all of the input and output and calculates the shock wave peak pressure and time constant and other time independent magnitudes. It performs the time incrementation of the pressure-time histories and calculates the convolution integral, impulse, and energy flux for the spherical wave bottom reflection.

The spherical wave step wave response $P_r(t)$ is obtained by calls from BOTREF to STPWA for the precursor and to STPWB for the main wave. These subroutines in turn set up the integration for $P_r(t)$ using the Gaussian quadrature in FGI. The various integrands described in Sections 2.2 and 2.3 are calculated in subprograms ONE, ONE1, TWO, and SEVEN. The Stonley wave propagation velocity

c_{st} for rigid bottoms is computed in SUBROUTINE STONL on a call from the main program.

The plane wave bottom reflection is also calculated in the main program. Calls to SUBROUTINES EXEL and EXEI obtain the exponential integrals E_1 and E_i which are used to determine the bottom reflection in Equations (2.5.13), (2.5.14), and (2.5.15).

SUBROUTINES PLOT1 and SCAL set up the CALCOMP plots of the pressure-time history. PLOT1 calls SCAL to scale the plot, calls CALCM1 for plotting the axes and the pressure-time curves, and then calls SUBROUTINES SYMBL4 and NUMBR, which are part of the CALCM1 program, to write additional information on the plots.

The Bottom Reflection Program also has an option for calculating the peak translational velocity (PTV) induced in submerged or floating targets by the bottom reflected pulse. Either of the spherical or plane wave reflection theories may be used. The targets are approximated by an infinitely long cylinder of a specified radius, and the PTV Program described in Reference (6), is used to calculate the peak translational velocity. This program uses the additional subroutines PTV, FV, F1, XMAX, VTAB, and PTAB. The PTV is calculated by calling SUBROUTINE PTV (Cards BOTR813L and 813M).

The cards in the main program which are necessary for PTV calculations are denoted by card numbers followed by letters A, B, C, etc. If the bottom reflection program is not to be used for PTV calculations, these cards and the subroutines of the PTV Program may be omitted.

In the following paragraphs the most important FORTRAN symbols of each subprogram are described, and the locations in the program are given where each symbol is calculated.

3.1 FORTTRAN Symbols of the Main Program

Program Input

The input data is read in Statements 3 and 4, Cards BOTR041, 42, and 89, and in Card BOTR101I using the format 8F10.5. These inputs are explained in comment Cards BOTR011-39, 72-87, and 101B-101G. The inputs and their units are as follows:

First Data Card, Statement 3

WCH charge weight W in pounds or KT

CWATER sound velocity c_1 of water in ft/sec

CBOT sound velocity c_2 of the bottom material in ft/sec

CSHEAR a double purpose input expressing the rigidity of the bottom.
If CSHEAR > .5, it is the shear wave propagation velocity c_4 of the bottom in ft/sec. If CSHEAR ≤ .5, it is the dimensionless Poisson ratio from which the shear velocity c_4 is calculated in Card BOTR062. Values of c_4 ≤ .5 can be neglected.

RHOWAT density ρ_1 of water in gm/cm³

RHOBOT density ρ_2 of the bottom material in gm/cm³

PRECOE coefficient C_p of the pressure similitude equation in psi.
PRECOE depends on whether W is in pounds or KT.

Z5 a control parameter. Z5 greater than zero results in a shorter print out for the spherical wave reflection.
See Appendix B to compare the short and long print out.

Second Data Card, Statement 3

PREEXP exponent n_p of the pressure similitude equation

THECOE coefficient C_G of the time constant similitude equation in seconds. This variable also depends on the units of W .

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- THEEXP exponent n_G of the time constant similitude equation
- STEPS number of points in the pressure-time history for one time constant G . STEPS = 20. is usually sufficient to obtain a smooth, detailed pressure history. In many cases, STEPS = 10. or 5.0 is adequate.
- DURAT duration of pressure-time history in multiples of the time constant G . If negative, its absolute value is the duration after the arrival of the bottom reflection peak at $t = t_c$. If positive, it is the duration after the direct wave arrival. DURAT = -3.0 is generally sufficient for calculating the significant parts of the bottom reflection.
- X1 CALCOMP plot scaling parameter for the Y-axis in psi per inch of graph. The X-axis is always drawn three inches above the bottom of the graph. The length of the Y-axis is nine inches. Thus the maximum pressure plotted is $6 * X1$, and the minimum is $-3 * X1$. Pressures outside of this range are plotted at the maximum or minimum, whichever is applicable.
- X2 scaling parameter for the X-axis in microseconds per inch of graph. If $X2 \leq 0$., SUBROUTINE SCAL calculates an appropriate value of X2.
- SLOPE slope of the bottom from charge to gauge in degrees. If the slope is not zero, the internal computing geometry is changed in Cards BOTR170-183. SLOPE must be zero if the geometry changing options of Z2 and THOVAL are used.

Third Data Card, Statement 4

- BIGH water depth H at the charge in feet. BIGH is also used as a control parameter. After completion of each bottom

reflection pressure-history, the program control returns to Statement 4 to read a new set of data. If $BIGH = 0.$, the program stops. If positive, computation continues with the new geometry. If negative, program control transfers to Statement 3 where a new set of charge, physical constants, etc., are read.

- D depth d of the charge below the water surface in feet
- DGAU depth d_g of the gauge in feet
- SMALLR horizontal range r between charge and gauge in feet
- THOVAL desired ratio between the bottom reflection incident angle θ and the critical angle θ_{cr} . The variables D and DGAU are changed in Cards BOTR137-142 to obtain this ratio. SMALLR is not changed. If $THOVAL \leq 0$ the geometry is not changed. See Appendix C for a discussion of this option.
- Z1 parameter which selects the theory. When $Z1 = 0.$ the spherical wave Cagniard-Rosenbaum method is used. When $Z1 = 1.0$, the Arons-Yennie plane wave theory is used. And for $Z1 = 3.0$, the complex arithmetic method is used to calculate the spherical wave bottom reflection. Cards BOTR389-443 make the theory selection and write out the appropriate headings.
- Z2 arrival time difference between the bottom reflection peak (at $t = t_c$) and the direct wave in microseconds. If $Z2 \leq 0.$, the geometry is not changed. When the geometry is changed, D and DGAU are varied to obtain the desired arrival time difference. SMALLR is not changed, and the change in D is the negative of the change in DGAU so that the incident

angle θ is also unchanged. This geometry change is performed in Cards BOTR121-127. See Appendix C for a discussion of this option.

Z3 plot control parameter. A CALCOMP plot tape is generated if $Z3 = 0$.

Fourth Data Card (BOTR101I), For PTV Calculation

RADIUS cylinder radius in feet. This is the draft or cross-sectional radius of the target vessel. If $RADIUS \leq 0$., the PTV is not calculated.

APRINT controls printing in SUBROUTINE PTV. If $APRINT \leq 0$., the translational velocities calculated in the iteration for the PTV are printed. An example of this printout is given in Table B.1 following the pressure-time history. If $APRINT \geq 0$., the variables TIME1, PTV1, and PTV2 described below are printed from the main program (Card BOTR813N).

Program Output

Appendix B contains examples of the full print out and the shorter print out for the spherical wave reflection and a print out for a plane wave reflection. Most of the variables in the output are self-explanatory; others which are not so well defined are described below.

SMALLH	height $h = H - d$ of the charge above the bottom
DEZFRO	height $d - d_g$ between the charge and gauge depths
D2	reduced height d_r/R_i from image charge to gauge
COSAL	$c_1 \sigma$
COSTH	$\cos \theta$
SINTH	$\sin \theta$

DT	increment $\Delta \bar{t}$ of the reduced time \bar{t}
EDT	$\exp(-\Delta \bar{t}/\bar{G}_r)$
T	reduced time \bar{t}
STPW	$R_i P_r(t)$
FI/THETA	$R_i F_I(t)/G_r$
PD	incident pressure p_i in psi
TIME	time in seconds relative to the direct wave arrival time
PBOT	bottom reflected pressure p_r in psi
PS	surface reflected pressure p_s in psi
P	total pressure $p = p_i + p_r + p_s$ in psi. Negative pressures are cut off so that $P + \text{hydrostatic} \geq 0$.
FIMP	total impulse I in psi-sec calculated from the equation $I = \int_{t_0}^t p \, dt, \text{ where } t_0 \text{ is the minimum of } \delta \text{ and } R_i/c_1$
EFLUX	energy flux E_F in in-psi defined by the equation $E_F = \left(\int_{t_0}^t p \, p \, dt \right) / (2.3066 \rho_1 c_1)$
VMID	value of STPW at $t - \Delta t$, $R_i P_r(t - \Delta t)$
PRE	value of STPW at $t - 2\Delta t$
RESID	$R_i \Delta$
RFIMP	reduced impulse $I/w^{1/3}$
REFLUX	reduced energy flux $E_F/w^{1/3}$
POSIMP	impulse of the positive part of the total pressure pulse $p(t)$
RPOSIM	reduced positive impulse, $\text{POSIMP}/w^{1/3}$
TIMEl	time in seconds of the PTV, where time is taken to be zero at the beginning of the bottom reflection
PTVl	the PTV in ft/sec induced by the bottom reflection in a submerged target

PTV2 the PTV in ft/sec induced by the bottom reflection in a
target at the surface

Time Independent FORTRAN Symbols

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Card Number</u>
B	$b = \rho_1 / \rho_2$	BOTR050
POISR	Poisson ratio $\bar{\sigma} = (.5c_2^2 - c_4^2) / (c_2^2 - c_4^2)$	59
CSHEAR	shear velocity c_4 calculated from $\bar{\sigma}$	62
CSTON	Stonley wave velocity c_{st}	69
SMALLH	h for zero slope	147
RACU	R_i	151
PH	negative of the hydrostatic pressure at depth d_g	154
RS	reduced surface reflection arrival time	158
W13R	$w^{1/3} / R_i$	162
REDR	$R_i / w^{1/3}$	163
THETA	\bar{G}	164
PACT	$p_F(R_i)$	165
TACT	characteristic time R_i / c_1	166
THET	G in milliseconds	167
A	bottom slope in radians	172
D2ACTU	d_r	187
R2ACTU	R_r	188
CTWO	$\sin \theta_{cr} = c_1 / c_2$	213
R2	reduced bottom reflection slant range R_r / R_i	214
THETAR	$\bar{G}_r = \bar{G}(R_r)$	215
THETR	G_r in milliseconds	216

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<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Card Number</u>
PACTC	$(R_r/R_i)^{n_G-1}$	BOTR217
R1	$(R_s/R_i)^{n_G}$	218
THETSR	\bar{G}_s	219
SINTH	$\sin \theta$	221
COSTH	$\cos \theta$	222
D2R2	$c_1 \delta / R_i$ for supercritical reflection	226
	$c_1 \delta / R_i$ for subcritical reflection	228
SINAL	$\sin \theta_{cr}$	235
COSAL	$\cos \theta_{cr} = c_1 \sigma$	238
SINBE	$\sin \theta_{crs}$	243
THE	incident angle θ in degrees	245
CR	plane wave reflection coefficient K	261-304
E2	phase shift ϕ in radians	260-307
EE	phase shift ϕ in degrees	308
ANGA	angle of shear wave in bottom in degrees	312, 315
THONE	angle of compression wave in bottom in degrees	319, 321
ALPHA	θ_{cr} in degrees	352
BETHA	θ_{crs} in degrees	358
SHD2R2	reduced arrival time of critically refracted shear wave	363-365
C2	c_1^2	446
CBOT2	c_2^2	447
CSHR2	c_4^2	448
SINTH2	$\sin^2 \theta$	449
CBSH	$-4c_4^3 / c_2$	450

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<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Card Number</u>
C2SHR2	$2c_4^2$	BOTR451
C4CB	$c_1^4 b/c_2$	452

Spherical Wave Pressure-Time Calculations

463-816

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Card Number</u>
DT	increment $\Delta \bar{t}$ of reduced time increment $\Delta t' \approx \Delta \bar{t}/8$	BOTR476,500,652 566,609
DT1	original value of $\Delta \bar{t}$	478
DTACT	$2\Delta t/3$	479,501
EDT	$\exp(-\Delta \bar{t}/\bar{G}_r)$	481,503
N	control parameter for pressure history	721,804
VMID	$R_i P_r(\bar{t} - \Delta \bar{t})$	542-662
STPW	$R_i P_r(\bar{t})$	520-690
PRE	$R_i P_r(\bar{t} - 2\Delta \bar{t})$	557-691
FI	convolution integral F_I	556-673
NP	number of subintervals to be used in the Gaussian quadrature integration for $P_r(t)$	196,552-693
V	$v(t)/t_c$ for $t \approx t_c - 2\Delta t'$ where $\Delta t'$ is approximately $\Delta \bar{t}/8$	573
T1	$\bar{t}(V)$	578
T2	$\bar{t}(.75 V)$	579
T3	$\bar{t}(.5 V)$	580
T4	$\bar{t}(.25 V)$	581
U	$u(t_c + 2\Delta t')/t_c$ for $\Delta t' \approx \Delta \bar{t}/8$	616
T2	$\bar{t}(.25 U)$	623
T3	$\bar{t}(.5 U)$	624
T4	$\bar{t}(.75 U)$	625
T5	$\bar{t}(U)$	626

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<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Card Number</u>
PD	incident pressure $p_i(t)$	BOTR702
PS	surface reflected pressure $p_s(t)$	704
PBOT	bottom reflected pressure $p_r(t)$	707
P	total pressure $p = p_i + p_r + p_s$. Negative values of p are cut off at $p + \text{hydrostatic} \geq 0$.	713

Impulse and Energy Flux Calculations

717-767

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Card Number</u>
XP	maximum of pressure p and zero	BOTR720
PMID	pressure p of even numbered time $t - \Delta t$	724
XPMID	maximum of PMID and zero	725
PPRE	pressure p at odd numbered time $t - 2\Delta t$	763
XPPRE	maximum of PPRE and zero	764
PEND	pressure $p(t)$ at odd numbered time	757
XPEND	maximum of PEND and zero	758

Variables Used in the PTV Calculation and in Plotting

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Card Number</u>
XX	storage array for time in microseconds for CALCOMP plot. Here time is zero at the arrival of the direct wave.	BOTR800,889
YY	storage array for the total pressure p for plot	801,890
IPMAX	number of plot points stored in XX and YY arrays	807
QX	the array in which the time in seconds is stored for PTV calculations. This time is zero at the beginning of bottom reflection.	802E,813H, 891E

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<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Card Number</u>
QY	the array in which the bottom reflection pressure $p_r(t)$ is stored for PTV calculations. If $p_r(t)$ is negative, the value stored in QY is calculated so that $p_r(t) + \text{hydrostatic} \geq 0$	BOTR802F, 813I and 891F
TIMER2	arrival time of the peak or singularity of the bottom reflection. Time in this case is measured from the beginning of the bottom reflection.	813C
XT3	signals the approach of the bottom reflection singularity. The value $\text{TIMER2} - 2\Delta t$ is used. The symbol T3 is used for this variable in SUBROUTINE PTV.	813D
XT4	The earliest time at which the translational velocity is to be calculated. The symbol T4 is used instead of XT4 in SUBROUTINE PTV.	813E
XT5	the largest value of time at which the translational velocity is to be calculated. The symbol T5 is used instead of XT5 in SUBROUTINE PTV.	813F
COSA	cosine of the angle which the bottom reflection ray makes with the water surface or a line parallel to the surface if the gauge position is below the surface	813J

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<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Card Number</u>
PTS	the number of times at which the translational velocity is calculated in the initial search for the PTV. In the call to SUBROUTINE PTV the value PTS = 30. is used.	BOTR813L

Plane Wave Bottom Reflection Variables BOTR819-905

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Card Number</u>
SW	direct wave response $p_i(t)/p_F$	BOTR852
PRFL	bottom reflection response $p_r(t)/p_F^i$	857-877
TBTH	$(t - t_c)/G_r$	863
XE1	$\exp(-TBTH) E_1(-TBTH)$	865
XEI	$\exp(-TBTH) Ei(TBTH)$	874

3.2 FORTTRAN Symbols of SUBROUTINE STONL

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Y2	$y_2 = c_{st}^2$
FY	Equation (2.4.2) which defines y_2
CK	increment of $y_2 = y_2/1000$
CSTON	Stonley wave velocity c_{st}

3.3 FORTTRAN Symbols of SUBROUTINE STPWA

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Card Number</u>
TR	$c_1 \tau_m$	STPA013
V	$c_1 (c_1^{-2} - \tau_m^{-2})^{1/2}$	14
Cagniard-Rosenbaum Method, CONTR = 0.		
P(9)	0. for precursor	20
XM	$c_1 M$	21

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Card Number</u>
P(1)	$c_1 (\sigma - M)$	STPA022
P(2)	$4(c_1^2 - \tau_m^2)^{1/2} \sin \theta / (\sigma - M)$	23
P(5)	$c_1 (\sigma + M)$	24
FACTOR	$2 \sqrt{2} b R_i / \pi R_r$	25
STPW	$R_i P_r(t)$	27,43
Complex Arithmetic Method, CONTR = 3.0		
P(1)	$c_1 x = 0.$	35
P(2)	$c_1 \tau_m$	36
P(3)	$c_1 / c_2 = c_1 y_1$	37
P(4)	$c_1 y_2$	38
FACTOR	$\pi R_r / 2 R_i$	39
ANS2	A_2	41

3.4 FORTTRAN Symbols of SUBROUTINE STPW

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Card Number</u>
TR	$c_1 \tau_m$	STPB014
Cagniard-Rosenbaum Method, CONTR = 0.		
P(9)	1.0 for main wave	20
XK	$c_1 K_m$	23
XL	$c_1^2 L$	24
P(7)	XK	26
P(8)	XL	27
P(11)	$c_1^2 D$	29
P(12)	$c_1^4 E$	30
P(13)	$c_1^2 F$	31
FACTOR	$2 b R_i / \pi R_r$	32

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<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Card Number</u>
TERM1	$(R_i/R_r)(1 - b)/(1 + b)$	STPB038
SIGM	$c_1 \bar{\sigma}$	42
STPW	$R_i P_r(t)$	43,47,79,85,100
XG1	$c_1 g_1$	60
XG3	$c_1 g_3$	61
XG4	$c_1 g_4$	62
XSA	$c_1^2 a/R_i^2$	63
XSF	$c_1^4 f/R_i^4$	64
XNUM	numerator of Γ	65
XDEN	c_1^{-2} times the denominator of Γ	66-67
RESID	$R_i \Delta$	68-69
TERM1	$R_i (1/R_r + \Delta)$	71
SIG2	$c_1 (c_4^{-2} - c_1^{-2})^{1/2}$	78
Complex Arithmetic Method, CONTR = 3.0		
P(1)	$c_1 x = c_1 \cos \theta (\tau_m^2 - c_1^{-2})^{1/2}$	93
P(2)	$c_1 \tau_m$	94
P(3)	$c_1 y_1 = 0$	95
P(4)	$c_1 y_2 = c_1 \tau_m \sin \theta$	96
FACTOR	$\pi R_r / 2 R_i$	97
ANS2	A_2	99

3.5 FORTTRAN Symbols of FUNCTION ONE

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Card Number</u>
Precursor Variables		
X	integration variable	ONE 008
W	$c_1 \omega$	20

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Card Number</u>
XC2	$c_1^2 (\sigma^2 - \omega^2)$	ONE 021,28
FX	F_x defined by Equation (2.2.4)	23
Main Reflection Variables		
W	integration variable $w = c_1 \omega$	27
FX	F_x defined by Equation (2.2.21)	32
Variables for Rigid Bottom Precursors and Main Waves		
FRCS	$c_4^2 (\omega^2 + c_4^{-2} - c_1^{-2})$	41
XA	A_x	43
XB	B_x	44
XC	C_x	50
ONE	rigid bottom integrands defined in Equations (2.2.9), (2.2.14), and (2.2.32) and the integrand of the first integral in Equation (2.2.37).	47,51
ONE	fast non-rigid bottom integrands of Equations (2.2.3) and (2.2.21)	55

3.6 FORTTRAN Symbols of FUNCTION ONE1

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Card Number</u>
X	integration variable $x = c_1 \bar{\omega}$	ONE1008
XAB	$c_1^5 \bar{A} = \bar{A}_x$	15
XBB	$c_1^5 \bar{B} = \bar{B}_x$	16
XCB	$c_1^5 \bar{C} = \bar{C}_x$	17
FAB	\bar{F}_A defined by Equation (2.2.38)	19
FBB	\bar{F}_B defined by Equation (2.2.39)	20,21
ONE1	integrand $\bar{F}_A \bar{F}_B$ of the second integral in Equation (2.2.37)	23

3.7 FORTTRAN Symbols in FUNCTION TWO

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Card Number</u>
X	integration variable $x = c_1 \bar{\omega}$	TWO 007
FAB	\bar{F}_A defined by Equation (2.2.28)	13
FBB	\bar{F}_B defined by Equation (2.2.29)	14,15
TWO	integrand in Equation (2.2.27)	17

3.8 FORTTRAN Symbols in FUNCTION SEVEN

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Card Number</u>
Z	integration variable $z = c_1 y$	SEVN007
V	$c_1 u$	14
RCOE	non-rigid bottom K defined by Equation (2.3.5)	22
	rigid bottom K defined by Equation (2.3.4)	29
F	F defined in Equation (2.3.12)	34
SEVEN	integrand of Equation (2.3.10)	35
	A_2 defined by Equation (2.3.11)	
RT5	K_1	39
U1	$x + iy_1$	40
U2	$c_1^2 \omega_1^2$	41
U3	$c_1 \omega_1$	42
XB	$-c_1 \tau_m \cos \theta$	43

3.9 FORTTRAN Symbols in SUBROUTINE EXE1

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Card Number</u>
A	array a_i in Equation (2.5.19)	EXE1008
B	array b_i in Equation (2.5.19)	9
C	array a_i in Equation (2.5.13)	10,11
X	x	12

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Card Number</u>
ANS	$\exp(x) E_1(x)$ for $x \geq 1$	EXE1014,15
	$\exp(x) E_1(x)$ for $0 \leq x < 1$	17,18

3.10 FORTTRAN Symbols in SUBROUTINE EXEI

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Card Number</u>
Y	x	EXEI006
A	array of $1/nn!$ for $n = 2, 3, \dots, 7$ in Equation (2.5.20)	9
U	sum of the series in Equation (2.5.20)	11
ANS	$\exp(-x)E_i(x)$ using Equation (2.5.20)	12
ANS1	integral in Equation (2.5.21) evaluated using the Gaussian quadrature of FUNCTION FGI	15
ANS	$\exp(-x)E_i(x)$ using Equation (2.5.21)	16

3.11 FORTTRAN Symbols in FUNCTION EXPO

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Definition</u>
X	integration variable y in Equation (2.5.21)
P(1)	$x = (t - R_r/c_1)/G_r$
EXPO	integrand $\exp(y - x)/y$ in Equation (2.5.21)

3.12 FORTTRAN Symbols in FUNCTION FGI

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Definition</u>
A	lower limit of integration
B	upper limit of integration

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Symbol

Definition

K	number of subintervals into which the integration interval (A,B) is divided. The integral in each subinterval is evaluated using a 4 point Gaussian quadrature.
F	integrand of the integral to be evaluated
P	array used to transfer parameters to the function F
FGI	value of the integral of F between A and B

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APPENDIX A

FORTRAN IV LISTING OF THE BOTTOM

REFLECTION PROGRAM BOT REF

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BDCROT, T600, CM70000, 52400311, 047, BRITT.
ATTACH(ABC, NOLBIN)
COPYN(0, DEF, ABC)
FTN(L)
LOAD(LGO)
REQUEST, TAPE99, LO, (CALCOMP/RING)
OEF.
' RECORD SEPARATOR =(7-8-9) PUNCH IN COLUMN 1
REWIND(ABC)
CALCM1, 13, ABC
' RECORD SEPARATOR =(7-8-9) PUNCH IN COLUMN 1

PROGRAM BOTREF(INPUT, OUTPUT, TAPE5=INPUT, TAPE6=OUTPUT, TAPE99)
C
C BOTTOM REFLECTION PROGRAM (COC 6400 COMPUTER)
C DIMENSION XX(1000), YY(1000)
C COMMON /QXY/QX(1000), QY(1000)
C COMMON B, COSAL, COSTH, R2, SINBE, SINTH, CWATER, CROT, CSHEAR, CTON, RESID
C COMMON C2, CROT2, CSHR2, CBSH, C2SHR2, C4CB, SINTH2
C ADATF = DATE(0)
C ICASF=1
C PI=3.1415926
C
C READ INPUT DATA (FORMAT -- 8F10.5)
C
C WCH-----EXPLOSIVE CHARGE WEIGHT (LBS OR KT)
C CWATER---SOUND VELOCITY OF WATER (FT/SEC)
C CROT----SOUND VELOCITY OF THE BOTTOM MATERIAL (FT/SEC)
C CSHEAR---IF CSHEAR GT 0.5, IT IS THE SHEAR WAVE PROPAGATION
C VELOCITY OF THE BOTTOM (FT/SEC). IF CSHEAR LE 0.5, IT IS
C THE DIMENSIONLESS POISSON RATIO.
C RHOwat---DENSITY OF WATER (GM/CC)
C RHObot---DENSITY OF BOTTOM MATERIAL (GM/CC)
C PRECOE---COEFFICIENT OF PRESSURE SIMILITUDE EQUATION (PSI)
C Z5-----CONTROL PARAMETER. Z5 GREATER THAN ZERO RESULTS IN A
C SHORTER PRINT OUT.
C PREEXP---EXPONENT OF PRESSURE SIMILITUDE EQUATION
C THECOE---COEFFICIENT OF TIME CONSTANT SIMILITUDE EQUATION (SEC)
C THEEXP---EXPONENT OF TIME CONSTANT SIMILITUDE EQUATION
C STEPS---NUMBER OF POINTS IN P-T CURVE FOR ONE TIME CONSTANT
C DURAT---DURATION OF PRESSURE TIME HISTORY IN MULTIPLES OF THE
C TIME CONSTANT. (IF NEGATIVE, ITS ABSOLUTE VALUE IS THE
C DURATION AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF THE BOTTOM REFLECTION
C PEAK. IF POSITIVE, IT IS THE DURATION AFTER THE
C DIRECT WAVE ARRIVAL.)
C X1-----CALCOMP PLOT SCALING PARAMETER FOR THE Y-AXIS (PSI PER
C INCH OF GRAPH)
C X2-----SCALING PARAMETER FOR THE X-AXIS (MICROSECONDS PER
C INCH OF GRAPH)
C SLOPE---SLOPE OF BOTTOM FROM CHARGE TO GAUGE (DEGREES)
C
C ADDITIONAL DATA IS READ IN STATEMENT 4 (CARD BOTR089)

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BOTR001
BOTR002
BOTR003
BOTR004
BOTR004A
BOTR005
BOTR006
BOTR007
BOTR008
BOTR009
BOTR010
BOTR011
BOTR012
BOTR013
BOTR014
BOTR015
BOTR016
BOTR017
BOTR018
BOTR019
BOTR020
BOTR021
BOTR022
BOTR023
BOTR024
BOTR025
BOTR026
BOTR027
BOTR028
BOTR029
BOTR030
BOTR031
BOTR032
BOTR033
BOTR034
BOTR035
BOTR036
BOTR037
BOTR038
BOTR039

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C	3	READ(5,554)WCH,CWATER,CBOT,CSHEAR,RHOWAT,RHOBOT,PREC0E,Z5	B0TR040
C		READ(5,554)PREEXP,THECOE,THEEXP,STEPS,DURAT,X1,X2,SLOPE	B0TR041
C		FORMATS ARE LISTED AT THE END OF THE PROGRAM, CARDS B0TR907-1042	B0TR042
C			B0TR043
C		DURAT IN PRINT OUT IS THE DURATION AFTER THE DIRECT ARRIVAL	B0TR044
C		STORE ORIGINAL DURAT	B0TR045
C			B0TR046
C		XDURAT=DURAT	B0TR047
C			B0TR048
C		R=RHOWAT/RHOBOT	B0TR049
C			B0TR050
C		POISSON RATIO	B0TR051
C			B0TR052
C		IF CSHEAR IS 0.5 FT/SEC OR LESS, THE POISSON RATIO POISR IS SET	B0TR053
C		EQUAL TO CSHEAR AND THE SHEAR VELOCITY IS CALCULATED.	B0TR054
C			B0TR055
C		IF(CSHEAR.LE.0.) GO TO 39	B0TR056
C		IF(CSHEAR.LE.0.5) GO TO 42	B0TR057
C	44	POISR=(0.5*CBOT**2-CSHEAR**2)/(CBOT**2-CSHEAR**2)	B0TR058
C		GO TO 41	B0TR059
C	42	POISR=CSHEAR	B0TR060
C		CSHEAR=CBOT*SQRT((0.5-POISR)/(1.-POISR))	B0TR061
C		GO TO 41	B0TR062
C	39	POISR=0.5	B0TR063
C			B0TR064
C			B0TR065
C		STONEY WAVE PROPAGATION VELOCITY	B0TR066
C			B0TR067
C	41	CALL STONL	B0TR068
C			B0TR069
C			B0TR070
C		THE GEOMETRY IS NOW READ IN (FORMAT -- 8F10.5)	B0TR071
C			B0TR072
C		BIGH-----WATER DEPTH AT THE CHARGE (FT). ALSO USED AS A	B0TR073
C		CONTROL VARIABLE. SEE CARDS B0TR094-97 BELOW	B0TR074
C		D-----DEPTH OF THE CHARGE BELOW THE WATER SURFACE (FT)	B0TR075
C		DGAU-----DEPTH OF THE GAUGE (FT)	B0TR076
C		SMALLR--HORIZONTAL RANGE BETWEEN CHARGE AND GAUGE (FT)	B0TR077
C		THOVAL--DESIRED RATIO BETWEEN THE BOTTOM REFLECTION INCIDENT AND	B0TR078
C		CRITICAL ANGLES. (IF THOVAL LE 0., THE INPUT GEOMETRY IS	B0TR079
C		NOT CHANGED.) SEE APPENDIX C OF NOLTR 71-110.	B0TR080
C		Z1-----PARAMETER WHICH SELECTS THEORY. (SEE CARDS B0TR391-394)	B0TR081
C		Z2-----ARRIVAL TIME OF THE MAIN BOTTOM REFLECTION AFTER THE	B0TR082
C		DIRECT ARRIVAL (MICROSECONDS). GEOMETRY IS UNCHANGED IF	B0TR083
C		Z2 LE 0. SEE APPENDIX C OF NOLTR 71-110.	B0TR084
C		Z3-----PLOT CONTROL PARAMETER. A CALCOMP PLOT TAPE IS GENERATED	B0TR085
C		IF Z3 IS ZERO .	B0TR086
C			B0TR087
C			B0TR088
C	4	READ(5,554)BIGH,D,DGAU,SMALLR,THOVAL,Z1,Z2,Z3	B0TR089
C		FORMATS ARE LISTED AT THE END OF THE PROGRAM, CARDS B0TR907-1042	B0TR090
C		AFTER COMPLETION OF EACH CASE PROGRAM CONTROL RETURNS TO	B0TR091
C		STATEMENT 4. DEPENDING ON BIGH, THE CALCULATIONS ARE CONTINUED AS	B0TR092
C		FOLLOWS	B0TR093
C		IF BIGH = 0 PROGRAM STOPS	B0TR094
C		IF BIGH IS POSITIVE COMPUTATION CONTINUES USING THE PRESENT INPUT	B0TR095
C		IF BIGH IS NEGATIVE PROGRAM TRANSFERS TO STATEMENT 3 WHERE	B0TR096
C		ANOTHER SET OF CHARGE, PHYSICAL CONSTANTS, ETC. ARE READ.	B0TR097
C			B0TR098
C		IF(BIGH)3,1000,6	B0TR099
C	1000	STOP	B0TR100
C	6	WRITE(6,510)ADATE	B0TR101
C		FORMATS ARE LISTED AT THE END OF THE PROGRAM, CARDS B0TR907-1042	B0TR101A
C		ADDITIONAL DATA IS READ IN FOR PTV CALCULATION (FORMAT -- 8F10.5)	B0TR101B

C		BOTR101C
C	RAOTUS--CYLINDER RADIUS IN FEET. THIS IS THE DRAFT OR CROSS-	BOTR101D
C	SECTIONAL RADIUS OF THE TARGET VESSEL.	BOTR101E
C	APRINT--CONTROLS PRINTING IN SUBROUTINE PTV. THE ITERATIONS TO	BOTR101F
C	OBTAIN THE PTV ARE PRINTED OUT IF APRINT .LE. 0.	BOTR101G
C		BOTR101H
	READ(5,554) RADIUS,APRINT	BOTR101I
	IPTV=0	BOTR101J
	A=0.	BOTR101K
1006	WRITE(6,550) ICASE	BOTR102
	WRITE(6,511) HIGH	BOTR103
	WRITE(6,513) D	BOTR104
	WRITE(6,512) DGAU	BOTR105
C	FORMATS ARE LISTED AT THE END OF THE PROGRAM, CARDS ROTR907-1042	BOTR106
C	CHANGE OF DEPTH OF EXPLOSION AND OF GAUGE FOR GIVEN ARRIVAL	BOTR107
C	TIME Z2 OF THE BOTTOM REFLECTION PEAK AFTER THE DIRECT	BOTR108
C	ARRIVAL. THE BOTTOM REFLECTION INCIDENT ANGLE AND SMALLR	BOTR109
C	ARE UNCHANGED. SEE APPENDIX C OF NOLTR 71-110.	BOTR110
C		BOTR111
C	GEOMETRY IS UNCHANGED IF Z2 IS NEGATIVE OR ZERO.	BOTR112
C		BOTR113
C	-D2ACTU- IS THE ORIGINAL TOTAL DISTANCE BETWEEN THE GAGE AND THE	BOTR114
C	IMAGE CHARGE, -R2ACTU- IS THE ORIGINAL TOTAL SLANT DISTANCE FROM	BOTR115
C	THE GAGE TO THE IMAGE CHARGE AND -HG- IS THE NEW VALUE OF THE	BOTR116
C	HEIGHT OF THE GAGE ABOVE THE BOTTOM. NEW VALUES FOR -D- AND	BOTR117
C	-DGAU- ARE CALCULATED.	BOTR118
C		BOTR119
	IF(Z2.LE.0.) GO TO 2	BOTR120
1	D2ACTU=2.*(HIGH-D)+D-DGAU	BOTR121
	R2ACTU=SQRT(SMALLR**2+D2ACTU**2)	BOTR122
	DELR=Z2*(1.E-06)*CWATER	BOTR123
	C720D2=DELR*(2.*R2ACTU-DELR)/D2ACTU**2	BOTR124
	HG=0.5*D2ACTU*(1.-SQRT(1.-DR20D2))	BOTR125
	DGAU=HIGH-HG	BOTR126
	D=HIGH-D2ACTU+HG	BOTR127
	WRITE(6,553) Z2	BOTR128
	WRITE(6,513) D	BOTR129
	WRITE(6,512) DGAU	BOTR130
C		BOTR131
C	CHANGE OF GEOMETRY TO OBTAIN THE DESIRED RATIO	BOTR132
C	BETWEEN INCIDENT AND CRITICAL ANGLE=THOVAL	BOTR133
C	GEOMETRY IS UNCHANGED IF THOVAL IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO ZERO.	BOTR134
C	SEE APPENDIX C OF NOLTR 71-110.	BOTR135
2	IF(THOVAL.LE.0.) GO TO 5	BOTR136
7	TH=THOVAL*ASIN(CWATER/CBOT)	BOTR137
	D2ACTU=SMALLR*COS(TH)/SIN(TH)	BOTR138
	O=2.*HIGH-DGAU-D2ACTU	BOTR139
	IF(BIGH=D) 8,9,9	BOTR140
8	D = HIGH	BOTR141
	DGAU = HIGH - D2ACTU	BOTR142
9	WRITE(6,537)	BOTR143
	WRITE(6,512) DGAU	BOTR144
	WRITE(6,513) D	BOTR145
C	GEOMETRY	BOTR146
5	SMALLH=BIGH-D	BOTR147
C		BOTR148
C	-RACTU- IS THE SLANT DISTANCE BETWEEN CHARGE AND GAGE.	BOTR149
C		BOTR150
	RACTU = SQRT((D-DGAU)**2+SMALLR**2)	BOTR151
C		BOTR152
C	CALCULATE HYDROSTATIC PRESSURE -PH-	BOTR153
	PH=-14.7*DGAU/33.0-14.7	BOTR154
C		BOTR155

C	-RS- IS THE REDUCED ARRIVAL TIME OF ACOUSTIC SURFACE REFLECTION.	BOTR156
C	RS=SQRT(SMALLR**2*(D+DGAU)**2)/RACTU	BOTR157
C	EXPONENTIAL PULSE PEAK PRESSURE AND TIME CONSTANT CALCULATED	BOTR158
C	W13R=WCH**(1./3.)/RACTU	BOTR159
	REDR=1./W13R	BOTR160
	THETA=THECOE*(W13R)**(1.+THEEXP)*CWATER	BOTR161
	PACT=PRECOE*(W13R)**PREEXP	BOTR162
	TACT=RACTU/CWATER	BOTR163
	THET=THETA*TACT*1000.	BOTR164
	IF (SLOPE .EQ. 0.) GO TO 10005	BOTR165
C	CHANGE OF GEOMETRY FOR SLOPING BOTTOM	BOTR166
C	A = SLOPE/57.29578	BOTR167
C	HG = HIGH-DGAU	BOTR168
	H1 = SMALLH*COS(A)	BOTR169
	H2 = (HG-SMALLR*TAN(A))*COS(A)	BOTR170
	IF ((H2.LT.0.0).OR.(SMALLR*TAN(A).GT.BIGH)) WRITE(6,555)	BOTR171
	WRITE (6,514) SMALLR	BOTR172
	WRITE (6,574)	BOTR173
	SMALLR=SMALLR*COS(A)+(D-DGAU)*SIN(A)	BOTR174
	SMALLH = H1	BOTR175
	IF (H2 .GT. H1) D=D+H2-H1	BOTR176
	DGAU = D+H1-H2	BOTR177
	BIGH = D+H1	BOTR178
	WRITE (6,511) BIGH	BOTR179
	WRITE (6,512) DGAU	BOTR180
10005	DEZERO = D-DGAU	BOTR181
	D2ACTU=2.*SMALLH+DEZERO	BOTR182
	R2ACTU=SQRT(D2ACTU**2+SMALLR**2)	BOTR183
C	INITIALIZATIONS	BOTR184
C	1040 FI=0.	BOTR185
	VMID=0.	BOTR186
	PRE=0.	BOTR187
	IP=1	BOTR188
	NP=4	BOTR189
	ZZDT=4.	BOTR190
	RESID=0.0	BOTR191
	EFLUY=0.	BOTR192
	FIMP=0.	BOTR193
	POSIMP=0.	BOTR194
	IPREQ=1	BOTR195
	PPRE=0.	BOTR196
	XPPRF=0.	BOTR197
	PMID=0.	BOTR198
	XPMID=0.	BOTR199
	PD=0.	BOTR200
	PS=0.	BOTR201
	PBOT=0.	BOTR202
C	BASIC CONSTANTS OF GROUND WAVE	BOTR203
C	CTWO=CWATER/CBOT	BOTR204
C	R2=R2ACTU/RACTU	BOTR205
	THETA1R=THETA/R2**THEEXP	BOTR206
	THETA2R=THET/R2**THEEXP	BOTR207
	PACTC=R2**PREEXP/R2	BOTR208
	R1=R2**PREEXP	BOTR209
	THETA3R=THETA/R1**THEEXP	BOTR210
		BOTR211
		BOTR212
		BOTR213
		BOTR214
		BOTR215
		BOTR216
		BOTR217
		BOTR218
		BOTR219

D2=D*ACTH/RACTU	B0TR220
SINTH=SMALLR/(RACTU*R2)	B0TR221
COSTH=D2/R2	B0TR222
COSRM=COSTH/R2	B0TR223
IF(CTWO,GE,SINTH) GO TO 2000	B0TR224
GAM=SQRT(1.-CTWO**2)	B0TR225
D2R2=R2*(CTWO*SINTH+GAM*COSTH)	B0TR226
GO TO 2005	B0TR227
2000 D2R2=R2	B0TR228
C	B0TR229
C	B0TR230
C	B0TR231
2005 IF(XDURAT,LT,0.) DURAT=(R2-1.)/THETA-XDURAT	B0TR232
TSTOP=1.+DURAT*THETA	B0TR233
C	B0TR234
SINAL=CWATER/CROT	B0TR235
SIN2AL=SINAL**2	B0TR236
IF(SIN2AL-1.)811,811,812	B0TR237
811 COSAL=SQRT(1.-SIN2AL)	B0TR238
GO TO 813	B0TR239
812 COSAL=-0.	B0TR240
813 SIN2TH=SINTH**2	B0TR241
IF(CSHEAR)15,15,14	B0TR242
14 SINBE=CWATER/CSHEAR	B0TR243
SIN2BE=SINBE**2	B0TR244
15 THE=57.2958* ASIN(SINTH)	B0TR245
C	B0TR246
C	B0TR247
C	B0TR248
C	B0TR249
C	B0TR250
C	B0TR251
IF(CSHEAR)30,30,50	B0TR252
C	B0TR253
C	B0TR254
C	B0TR255
30 IF(SIN2TH-SIN2AL)33,32,31	B0TR256
C	B0TR257
C	B0TR258
C	B0TR259
C	B0TR260
31 E=ATAN(B*SQRT(SIN2TH-SIN2AL)/COSTH)	B0TR261
CR=1.	B0TR262
IICA=1	B0TR263
GO TO 88	B0TR264
32 E2=0.	B0TR265
CR=1.	B0TR266
IICA=2	B0TR267
GO TO 89	B0TR268
C	B0TR269
C	B0TR270
C	B0TR271
C	B0TR272
33 E2=0.	B0TR273
AT=COSTH/(SQRT(SIN2AL-SIN2TH)*B)	B0TR274
CR=(AT-1.)/(AT+1.)	B0TR275
IICA=3	B0TR276
GO TO 89	B0TR277
C	B0TR278
C	B0TR279
C	B0TR280
50 CA=COSTH*(1.-2.*SIN2TH/SIN2BE)**2/B	B0TR281
CB=4.*COSTH*SIN2TH*(SIN2BE-SIN2TH)/B/SIN2BE**2	B0TR282
IF(SIN2TH-SIN2AL)60,32,51	B0TR283
51 ATA=CA/SQRT(SIN2TH-SIN2AL)	

IF (SINTH-SINBE) 52,55,57	B0TR284
52 BT=CB/SQRT(SIN2BE-SIN2TH)	B0TR285
CR=SQRT((ATA**2*(BT-1.)*2)/(ATA**2*(BT+1.)*2))	B0TR286
EA=ATAN((1.-BT)/ATA)	B0TR287
EB=ATAN((1.+BT)/ATA)	B0TR288
E2=EA+EB	B0TR289
IICA=4	B0TR290
GO TO 89	B0TR291
55 BTA=0.	B0TR292
GO TO 58	B0TR293
C	B0TR294
57 BTA=CB/SQRT(SIN2TH-SIN2BE)	B0TR295
58 E=ATAN(1./(ATA+BTA))	B0TR296
CR=1.	B0TR297
IICA=6	B0TR298
GO TO 88	B0TR299
C	B0TR300
60 E=0.	B0TR301
AT=CA/SQRT(SIN2AL-SIN2TH)	B0TR302
BT=CB/SQRT(SIN2BE-SIN2TH)	B0TR303
CR=(AT+BT-1.)/(AT+BT+1.)	B0TR304
IICA=7	B0TR305
C	B0TR306
88 E2=2.*E	B0TR307
89 EE=57.2958*E2	B0TR308
IF (CSHEAR.LE.0.) GO TO 92	B0TR309
90 IF (SINTH-SINBE) 91,91,92	B0TR310
91 GAMMA= ASIN(SINTH/SINBE)	B0TR311
ANGA=57.2958*GAMMA	B0TR312
GO TO 95	B0TR313
C	B0TR314
92 ANGA=-0.	B0TR315
C	B0TR316
C	B0TR317
ANGLE OF P-WAVE	B0TR318
95 IF (SINTH-SINAL) 293,293,294	B0TR319
293 THONF=57.2958* ASIN(SINTH/SINAL)	B0TR320
GO TO 295	B0TR321
294 THONF=-0.	B0TR322
C	B0TR323
C	B0TR324
FORMATS ARE LISTED AT THE END OF THE PROGRAM, CARDS B0TR907-1042	B0TR325
295 WRITE(6,514) SMALLR	B0TR326
WRITE(6,504) WCH	B0TR327
WRITE(6,505) CWATER	B0TR328
WRITE(6,506) CBOT	B0TR329
WRITE(6,546) CSHEAR	B0TR330
WRITE(6,507) RHOWAT	B0TR331
WRITE(6,508) RHOBOT	B0TR332
WRITE(6,515) PRECOE	B0TR333
WRITE(6,503) Z5	B0TR334
WRITE(6,516) PREEXP	B0TR335
WRITE(6,517) THECOE	B0TR336
WRITE(6,518) THEEXP	B0TR337
WRITE(6,519) STEPS	B0TR338
WRITE(6,509) DURAT	B0TR339
WRITE(6,538) THOVAL	B0TR340
WRITE(6,584) X1	B0TR341
WRITE(6,585) X2	B0TR342
WRITE(6,500) SLOPE	B0TR343
WRITE(6,586) Z1	B0TR344
WRITE(6,587) Z2	B0TR344A
WRITE(6,588) Z3	B0TR344B
WRITE(6,568) RADIUS	B0TR345
WRITE(6,569) APRINT	
WRITE(6,520)	

	WRITE(6,521)THE	BOTR346
	WRITE(6,573)CSTON	BOTR347
	WRITE(6,545)POISR	BOTR348
	WRITE(6,547)RS	BOTR349
C		BOTR350
	IF(1.-SINAL)17,16,16	BOTR351
16	ALPHA=57.2958* ASIN(SINAL)	BOTR352
	WRITE(6,522)ALPHA	BOTR353
	GO TO 18	BOTR354
17	WRITE(6,541)	BOTR355
18	IF(CSHEAR)49,49,45	BOTR356
45	IF(1.-SINBE)47,46,46	BOTR357
46	BETHA=57.2958* ASIN(SINBE)	BOTR358
	WRITE(6,542)BETHA	BOTR359
C		BOTR360
C	ARRIVAL TIME OF CRITICALLY REFRACTED SHEAR WAVE	BOTR361
C		BOTR362
	IF(SINTH.LT.SINBE) .SHD2R2=0.	BOTR363
	IF(SINTH.GE.SINBE) SHD2R2=(SMALLR*SINBE+O2ACTU*SQRT(1.-SIN2BE))	BOTR364
	1 /RACTU	BOTR365
	WRITE(6,579) SHD2R2	BOTR366
C		BOTR367
	GO TO 49	BOTR368
47	WRITE(6,543)	BOTR369
49	WRITE(6,597)THONE	BOTR370
	WRITE(6,592)CR	BOTR371
	WRITE(6,594)ANGA	BOTR372
	WRITE(6,593)EE	BOTR373
	WRITE(6,523)O2R2	BOTR374
	WRITE(6,533)R2	BOTR375
	WRITE(6,525)RACTU	BOTR376
	WRITE(6,502) REDR	BOTR377
	WRITE(6,526)TACT	BOTR378
	WRITE(6,527)PACT	BOTR379
	WRITE(6,528)THETA	BOTR380
	WRITE(6,539)THET	BOTR381
	WRITE(6,548) THETAR	BOTR382
	WRITE(6,549) THETR	BOTR383
	WRITE(6,535)	BOTR384
	WRITE(6,551)SMALLH,O2ZERO,O2,COSAL,COSTH,SINTH	BOTR385
	WRITE(6,532)	BOTR386
C	FORMATS ARE LISTED AT THE END OF THE PROGRAM, CARDS BOTR907-1042	BOTR387
C		BOTR388
C	SELECTION OF THE THEORY	BOTR389
C		BOTR390
C	Z1=0. ROSENBAUM METHOD	BOTR391
C	Z1=1. PLANE WAVE APPROXIMATION	BOTR392
C	Z1=2. NOT USED IN THE PRESENT PROGRAM	BOTR393
C	Z1=3. COMPLEX ARITHMETIC METHOD	BOTR394
C		BOTR395
	Z1=ABS(Z1)	BOTR396
	IF(Z1=1.)800,801,802	BOTR397
802	IF(Z1=3.)803,804,805	BOTR398
C		BOTR399
C	SPHERICAL WAVE CAGNIARD-ROSENBAUM THEORIES	BOTR400
C		BOTR401
800	WRITE(6,567)	BOTR402
	IF(CSHEAR)820,820,821	BOTR403
C		BOTR404
C	NON-DIGID BOTTOM	BOTR405
820	IF(SINAL=1.)830,831,832	BOTR406
C		BOTR407
C	FAST BOTTOM	BOTR408
830	WRITE(6,560)	BOTR409

C	GO TO 11	BOTR410
C	SLOW BOTTOM	BOTR411
C	832 WRITE(6,561)	BOTR412
	GO TO 11	BOTR413
C	NO REFLECTION	BOTR414
C	831 WRITE(6,599)	BOTR415
	GO TO 4	BOTR416
C		BOTR417
C	RIGID BOTTOM	BOTR418
C	821 IF(SINBE-1.)841,841,840	BOTR419
C		BOTR420
C	FAST SHEARWAVE	BOTR421
C	841 WRITE(6,562)	BOTR422
	GO TO 11	BOTR423
C		BOTR424
C	SLOW SHEARWAVE	BOTR425
C	840 WRITE(6,563)	BOTR426
	GO TO 11	BOTR427
C		BOTR428
C	PLANE WAVE APPROXIMATION	BOTR429
C	801 WRITE(6,565)	BOTR430
	GO TO 998	BOTR431
C		BOTR432
C	Z1 = 2. IS NOT NEEDED FOR THE PRESENT PROGRAM	BOTR433
C		BOTR434
C	803 WRITE(6,599)	BOTR435
	GO TO 4	BOTR436
C		BOTR437
C		BOTR438
C		BOTR439
C	COMPLEX ARITHMETIC METHOD	BOTR440
C		BOTR441
C	804 WRITE(6,566)	BOTR442
C		BOTR443
C	CONSTANTS FOR SUBROUTINE SEVEN	BOTR444
C	C2=CWATER**2	BOTR445
	CBOT=CROT**2	BOTR446
	CSHR=CSHEAR**2	BOTR447
	SINTH2=SINTH**2	BOTR448
	CHSH=-4.*CSHEAR**3/CBOT	BOTR449
	C2SH=2.*CSHEAR**2	BOTR450
	C4CB=C2**2/CBOT*B	BOTR451
	GO TO 11	BOTR452
C		BOTR453
C	Z1=4. IS NOT NEEDED FOR PRESENT PROGRAM	BOTR454
C	805 WRITE(6,599)	BOTR455
	GO TO 4	BOTR456
C		BOTR457
C	*****	BOTR458
C		BOTR459
C		BOTR460
C		BOTR461
C	SPHERICAL WAVE CAGNIARD-ROSENBAUM PRESSURE-TIME CALCULATIONS	BOTR462
C		BOTR463
C		BOTR464
C		BOTR465
C	PHASES AND TIME STEPS	BOTR466
C		BOTR467
C	11 IF(D>R2-02)10,20,20	BOTR468
C		BOTR469
C	ANGLE OF INCIDENCE GREATER THAN CRITICAL	BOTR470
C	10 M=(R2-C2R2)*STEPS/THETA/4.	BOTR471
	IF((02R2-1.0).GT.0.) M=(R2-1.0)*STEPS/THETA/4.	BOTR472
		BOTR473

	M=4*M+5	BOTR474
C	CALCULATE DT, INCREMENT OF REDUCED TIME T	BOTR475
12	DT=(R2-D2R2)/FLOAT(M)/2.	BOTR476
	IF((D2R2-1.0).GT.0.) DT=(R2-1.0)/FLOAT(M)/2.	BOTR477
	DT1=DT	BOTR478
	DTACT=2.*DT*TACT/3.	BOTR479
	DST=DT/3.	BOTR480
	EDT=EXP(-DT/THETAR)	BOTR481
	WRITE(6,536)DT,EDT	BOTR482
	WRITE(6,532)	BOTR483
C	FORMATS ARE LISTED AT THE END OF THE PROGRAM, CARDS BOTR907-1042	BOTR484
C	-Z5- IS THE PRINTOUT CONTROL PARAMETER. IF -Z5- GREATER THAN	BOTR485
C	ZERO A SHORTER PRINTOUT RESULTS, IF -Z5- EQUALS ZERO THE NORMAL,	BOTR486
C	LONGER PRINTOUT IS GENERATED.	BOTR487
C		BOTR488
	IF (Z5.GT. 0.0) GO TO 103	BOTR489
	WRITE (6,530)	BOTR490
	GO TO 100	BOTR491
103	WRITE(6,501)	BOTR492
	GO TO 100	BOTR493
C		BOTR494
C	ANGLE OF INCIDENCE LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO CRITICAL	BOTR495
C		BOTR496
20	MM=(R2-1.)*STEPS/THETA	BOTR497
	MM=2*MM+4	BOTR498
C	CALCULATE DT, INCREMENT OF REDUCED TIME T	BOTR499
	DT=(R2-1.)/FLOAT(MM)	BOTR500
	DTACT=2.*DT*TACT/3.	BOTR501
	DST=DT/3.	BOTR502
	EDT=EXP(-DT/THETAR)	BOTR503
	WRITE(6,536)DT,EDT	BOTR504
	WRITE(6,532)	BOTR505
	IF(Z5.GT.0.0) GO TO 104	BOTR506
	WRITE(6,530)	BOTR507
	GO TO 700	BOTR508
104	WRITE(6,501)	BOTR509
	GO TO 700	BOTR510
C		BOTR511
C	ANGLE OF INCIDENT WAVE LARGER THAN CRITICAL	BOTR512
C	R2 LARGER THAN D2R2	BOTR513
C		BOTR514
100	IF(D2R2=0.9999)101,102,102	BOTR515
C		BOTR516
C	PRECURSOR ARRIVES BEFORE DIRECT WAVE	BOTR517
C		BOTR518
101	T=D2R2	BOTR519
	STPW=0.	BOTR520
	N=10	BOTR521
	GO TO 72	BOTR522
C		BOTR523
C	PRESSURE CALCULATION IF DIRECT WAVE ARRIVES BEFORE PRECURSOR	BOTR524
C		BOTR525
102	T=1.0	BOTR526
	STPW=0.	BOTR527
	N=1	BOTR528
	GO TO 71	BOTR529
110	N=12	BOTR530
114	T=T+2.*DT	BOTR531
	IF(T.LT.D2R2) GO TO 71	BOTR532
117	T=D2R2	BOTR533
	WRITE(6,534)	BOTR534
	N=11	BOTR535
	GO TO 71	BOTR536
C		BOTR537

C	CALCULATION OF THE PRECURSOR	80TR538
C		80TR539
	150 N=2	80TR540
	152 T=T+DT	80TR541
	CALL STPWA(T,VMID,Z1,NP)	80TR542
C	EVERY FIFTH STEP RECALCULATE STPW WITH TWICE THE INTEGRATION	80TR543
C	POINTS,NP, TO CHECK THE INTEGRATION ERROR.	80TR544
	IF(MOD(IP,5).NE.0) GO TO 155	80TR545
	IF(NP.EQ.16) GO TO 155	80TR546
	NP2=2*NP	80TR547
	CALL STPWA(T,VMID2,Z1,NP2)	80TR548
	ERROR=ABS((VMID-VMID2)/VMID2)	80TR549
	IF(ERROR.LT.0.005) GO TO 155	80TR550
C	DOUBLE NUMBER OF INTEGRATION POINTS	80TR551
	NP=NP2	80TR552
	VMID=VMID2	80TR553
	155 T=T+DT	80TR554
	CALL STPWA(T,STPW,Z1,NP)	80TR555
	FI=FI*EDT**2+((PRE*EDT+4.*VMID)*EDT+STPW)*DST	80TR556
	PRE=STPW	80TR557
	GO TO 70	80TR558
	159 IF((IPRES.LT.0).OR.(T.LT.(R2-6.1*DT))) GO TO 150	80TR559
C		80TR560
C	CALCULATION OF PRECURSOR NEAR SINGULARITY	80TR561
C		80TR562
	200 DT=DT/ZZDT	80TR563
	M=(R2-T)/DT/4.	80TR564
	M=4*M+5	80TR565
	DT=(R2-T)/FLOAT(M)/2.	80TR566
	DTACT=2.*DT*TACT/3.	80TR567
	DST=DT/3.	80TR568
	EOT=EXP(-DT/THETAR)	80TR569
	N=9	80TR570
	201 IF((IPRES.LT.0).OR.(T.LT.(R2-3.1*DT))) GO TO 152	80TR571
	TR1=T/R2	80TR572
	V=SQRT(1.-TR1**2)	80TR573
	DSV=V/12.*R2	80TR574
	TR2=SQRT(1.-(0.75*V)**2)	80TR575
	TR3=SQRT(1.-(0.5*V)**2)	80TR576
	TR4=SQRT(1.-(0.25*V)**2)	80TR577
	T1=T	80TR578
	T2=R2*TR2	80TR579
	T3=R2*TR3	80TR580
	T4=R2*TR4	80TR581
	EDT1=EXP(-(T3-T1)/THETAR)	80TR582
	EDT2=EXP(-(T3-T2)/THETAR)	80TR583
	EDT3=EXP(-(R2-T3)/THETAR)	80TR584
	EDT4=EXP(-(R2-T4)/THETAR)	80TR585
C		80TR586
	202 CALL STPWA(T2,VMID,Z1,16)	80TR587
	CALL STPWA(T3,STPW,Z1,16)	80TR588
	FI=FI*EDT1+(PRE*EDT1*V/TR1+3.*VMID*EDT2*V/TR2+STPW*0.5*V/TR3)*DSV	80TR589
C		80TR590
	PRE=STPW	80TR591
	T=T3	80TR592
	N=3	80TR593
	GO TO 70	80TR594
C		80TR595
	210 CALL STPWA(T4,VMID,Z1,16)	80TR596
	FI=FI*EDT3+(PRE*EDT3*0.5*V/TR3+VMID*EDT4*V/TR4)*DSV	80TR597
	PRE=0.	80TR598
	T=R2	80TR599
	STPW=CR*(1.E+30)*SIGN(1.,ZE)	80TR600
	WRITE(6,540)	80TR601

N=4	BOTR602
GO TO 70	BOTR603
C	BOTR604
C	BOTR605
C	BOTR606
C	BOTR607
300 IF (DT.GT.(DT1/ZZDT/2.)) GO TO 301	BOTR608
DT=DT1/ZZDT/2.	BOTR609
DTACT=2.*DT*TACT/3.	BOTR610
DST=DT/3.	BOTR611
EDT=EXP(-DT/THETAR)	BOTR612
NP=16	BOTR613
301 T6=R2+4.*DT1	BOTR614
DTR=DT/R2	BOTR615
U=SQRT((1.+2.*DTR)**2-1.)	BOTR616
DSU=U/12.*R2	BOTR617
C	BOTR618
TR2=SQRT(1.+(0.25*U)**2)	BOTR619
TR3=SQRT(1.+(0.50*U)**2)	BOTR620
TR4=SQRT(1.+(0.75*U)**2)	BOTR621
TR5=1.+2.*DTR	BOTR622
T2=TR2*R2	BOTR623
T3=TR3*R2	BOTR624
T4=TR4*R2	BOTR625
T5=TR5*R2	BOTR626
C	BOTR627
EDT1=EXP(-(T3-R2)/THETAR)	BOTR628
EDT2=EXP(-(T3-T2)/THETAR)	BOTR629
EDT3=EXP(-(T5-T3)/THETAR)	BOTR630
EDT4=EXP(-(T5-T4)/THETAR)	BOTR631
C	BOTR632
302 CALL STPWB(T2,VMID,Z1,16)	BOTR633
CALL STPWB(T3,STPW,Z1,16)	BOTR634
FI=FI+EDT1+(VMID*U*EDT2 /TR2+STPW*0.5*U/TR3)*DSU	BOTR635
PRE=STPW	BOTR636
T=T3	BOTR637
N=5	BOTR638
GO TO 71	BOTR639
C	BOTR640
305 CALL STPWB(T4,VMID,Z1,16)	BOTR641
CALL STPWB(T5,STPW,Z1,16)	BOTR642
FI=FI+EDT3+(0.5*PRE*U*EDT3/TR3+3.*VMID*U*EDT4/TR4+STPW*U/TR5)*DSU	BOTR643
PRE=STPW	BOTR644
T=T5	BOTR645
N=6	BOTR646
GO TO 71	BOTR647
C	BOTR648
308 N=13	BOTR649
DTACT=2.*TACT*DT/3.	BOTR650
310 IF ((IFRES.LT.0).OR.(T.LT.T6)) GO TO 410	BOTR651
320 DT=DT1	BOTR652
DTACT=2.*DT*TACT/3.	BOTR653
DST=DT/3.	BOTR654
EDT=EXP(-DT/THETAR)	BOTR655
C	BOTR656
C	BOTR657
C	BOTR658
C	BOTR659
400 N=7	BOTR660
410 T=T+DT	BOTR661
CALL STPWB(T,VMID,Z1,NP)	BOTR662
C	BOTR663
EVERY TENTH STEP RECALCULATE STPW WITH HALF THE INTEGRATION	BOTR664
C	BOTR665
POINTS NP. IF ERROR IS LESS THAN .005 REDUCE NP BY HALF.	
IF (MOD(IP,10).EQ.0) GO TO 415	

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IF(NP.EQ.4) GO TO 415
NP2=NP/2
CALL STPW8(T,VMID2,Z1,NP2)
ERROR=ABS((VMIL-VMID2)/VMID)
IF(ERROR.LT.0.005) NP=NP2
415 T=T+DT
CALL STPW8(T,STPW,Z1,NP)
FI=FI*EDT**2+((PRE*EDT+4.*VMID)*EDT+STPW)*DST
PRE=STPW
GO TO 71

C
C CALCULATION OF BOTTOM REFLECTION FOR TIMES LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO
C THE ARRIVAL TIME OF THE PEAK IF THE ANGLE OF INCIDENCE IS LESS
C THAN OR EQUAL TO THE CRITICAL ANGLE. THE DIRECT WAVE ARRIVES
C BEFORE OR TOGETHER WITH THE BOTTOM REFLECTION.
C
700 T=1.0
N=8
707 STPW=0.
GO TO 71
706 N=14
708 T=T+DT*2.0
IF(T+2.0*DT.LE.R2) GO TO 71
710 T=R2
STPW=CR/R2
PRE=0.
WRITE(6,550)
NP=8
N=7
GO TO 71

C
C CALCULATION OF DIRECT WAVE -PD-, BOTTOM REFLECTION -PBOT-,
C SURFACE REFLECTION -PS- AND TOTAL PRESSURE -P-.
C
70 IF(T.LT.1.0) GO TO 72
71 PD=PACT*EXP((1.0-T)/THETA)
IF(T.LT.RS) GO TO 72
PS=-PACT/R1*EXP((RS-T)/THETSR)
72 PBOT1=PBOT
FTHETA=FI/THETA
PBOT=PACT/PACTC*(STPW-FTHETA)
73 TIME=TACT*(T-1.0)
P=PD + PS + PBOT

C
C TEST TO INSURE THAT THE ABSOLUTE PRESSURE (P+HYDROSTATIC) .GE. 0.
C
P=AMAX1(P,PH)
IF(T.GT.TSTOP) N=15

C
C CALCULATION OF IMPULSE= FIMP AND ENERGY FLUX= EFLUX
C CALCULATION OF POSITIVE IMPULSE= POSIMP
C
6004 XP=AMAX1(P,0.)
GO TO (6030,6007,6020,6030,6040,6050,6007,6030,6007,
1 6030,6010,6007,6007,6007,6060),N
6007 IF(IPRES.LT.0) GO TO 6070
PMID=P
XPMID=XP
GO TO 6090
6010 XXDT=TACT/3.*(T-TPRE)
FIMP=3.*(P+PPRE)*XXDT/2.+FIMP
POSIMP=3.*(XP+XPPRE)*XXDT/2.+POSIMP

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B0TR666
 B0TR667
 B0TR668
 B0TR669
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 B0TR674
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 B0TR724
 B0TR725
 B0TR726
 B0TR727
 B0TR728
 B0TR729

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EFLUX=EFLUX*(ABS(P)*P+ABS(PPRF)*PPRE)*XXDT/2./RHOWAT/CWATER*3./
1 2.3066
C THE CONVERSION FACTOR 2.3066 IS NECESSARY FOR EFLUX TO HAVE
C UNITS IN=PSI
PPRE=P
XPPRE=XP
IPRES=1
GO TO 6092
6020 DTACT=2.0*DSV*TACT
PPRE=PPRE*V/TR1
XPPRE=XPPRE*V/TR1
PMID=P*V/2./TR3
XPMID=X*V/2./TR3
GO TO 6090
6030 PEND=0.
XPEND=0.
GO TO 6072
6040 DTACT=2.0*DSU*TACT
PPRE=0.
XPPRE=0.
PMID=P*U/2./TR3
XPMID=X*U/2./TR3
GO TO 6090
6050 PEND=P*U/TR5
XPEND=X*U/TR5
GO TO 6072
6060 IF (IPRES.GT.0) GO TO 6010
6070 PEND=P
XPEND=X
6072 FIMP=FIMP+(PPRE+4.*PMID*PEND)*DTACT
POSIMP=POSIMP+(XPPRE+4.*XPMID*XPEND)*DTACT
EFLUX=EFLUX*(ABS(PPRE)*PPRE+4.*ABS(PMID)*PMID+ABS(PEND)*PEND)*
1 DTACT/RHOWAT/CWATER/2.3066
PPRE=P
XPPRE=XP
6090 IPRES=-1*IPRES
6092 IF (IPRES.GT.0) TPRE=T
C WHEN DZR2.LT.1.0 THE BOTTOM REFLECTION IS NOT CALCULATED AT
C THE DIRECT WAVE ARRIVAL TIME T=1.0. IN ORDER TO PLOT THE
C INSTANTANEOUS RISE OF THE DIRECT SHOCK AT T=1.0, THE BOTTOM
C REFLECTION IS OBTAINED BY LINEAR INTERPOLATION. PLOT POINTS ARE
C THEN CALCULATED FOR THE TOP AND BOTTOM OF THE SHOCK FRONT.
IF ((IP.EQ.1).OR.(IP.GT.1000)) GO TO 7002
IF ((TIME.GT.0.).AND.(XX(IP-1).LT.0.)) GO TO 6095
GO TO 7002
6095 XX(IP)=0.
IF (T.NE.R2) PBOTD=PBOT1+XX(IP-1)*(PBOT-PROT1)/(XX(IP-1)-TIME*1.E4)
IF (T.EQ.R2) PBOTD=PBOT1
YY(IP)=AMAX1(PBOTD,PH)
XX(IP+1)=0.
YY(IP+1)=AMAX1(PBOTD+PACT,PH)
WRITE(6,559) YY(IP+1)
IP=IP+2
C PRINT ROUTINE
C FORMATS ARE LISTED AT THE END OF THE PROGRAM, CARDS ROTR907-1042
7002 IF (Z5.GT.0.0) GO TO 7003
WRITE(6,551) T,STPW,FTHETA,PD,TIME,P,FIMP
WRITE(6,598) PROT,PS,VMID,PRE,EFLUX
GO TO 7004
7003 WRITE(6,551) T,PBOT,EFLUX,PD,TIME,P,FIMP
GO TO 7005
C
C REDUCED IMPULSE
7004 RFIMP=FIMP/W13R/RACTU

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ROTR730
 ROTR731
 ROTR732
 ROTR733
 ROTR734
 ROTR735
 ROTR736
 ROTR737
 ROTR738
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 ROTR740
 ROTR741
 ROTR742
 ROTR743
 ROTR744
 ROTR745
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 ROTR789
 ROTR790
 ROTR791
 ROTR792
 ROTR793

C	REDUCED POSITIVE IMPULSE	BOTR794
	RPOSIM=POSIMP/W13R/RACTU	BOTR795
C	REDUCED ENERGY FLUX	BOTR796
	REFLUX=EFLUX/W13R/RACTU	BOTR797
	WRITE(6,556) RESID,RFIMP,REFLUX,POSIMP,RPOSIM	BOTR798
7005	IF(IP.GT.1000) GO TO 999	BOTR799
	XX(IP)=TIME*1.0E6	BOTR800
	YY(IP)=P	BOTR801
	IP=IP+1	BOTR802
C	BOTTOM REFLECTION TIME AND PRESSURE STORED IN QX AND QY FOR	BOTR802A
C	PTV CALCULATION.	BOTR802B
	IF(T.LT.D2R2) GO TO 7001	BOTR802C
	IPTV=IPTV+1	BOTR802D
	QX(IPTV)=TACT*(T-D2R2)	BOTR802E
	QY(IPTV)=AMAX1(PBOT,PH)	BOTR802F
C		BOTR803
7001	GO TO (110,159,210,300,305,308,410,706,201,159,114,	BOTR804
	1 310,708,999),N	BOTR805
C		BOTR806
999	IPMAX=IP-1	BOTR807
C		BOTR808
C	CALCOMP PLOT TAPE GENERATED IF Z3 = 0.	BOTR809
C		BOTR810
	IF(Z3.NE.0.) GO TO 997	BOTR811
	CALL PLOT1(XX,YY,IPMAX,X1,X2,ADATE,THE,WCH,CBOT,POISR,Z1)	BOTR812
997	ICASE=ICASE+1	BOTR813
C	CALCULATION OF INPUTS FOR SUBROUTINE PTV.	BOTR813A
	IF(RADIUS.LE.0.) GO TO 4	BOTR813B
1997	TIMER2=TACT*(R2-D2R2)	BOTR813C
	XT3=TIMER2-2.*DT*TACT	BOTR813D
	XT4=0.8*TIMER2	BOTR813E
	XT5=QX(IPTV)	BOTR813F
	IPTV=IPTV+1	BOTR813G
	QX(IPTV)=1.0E20	BOTR813H
	QY(IPTV)=0.	BOTR813I
	COSA=COSTH*COS(A)+SINTH*SIN(A)	BOTR813J
C	CALCULATION OF PEAK TRANSLATIONAL VELOCITY (PTV).	BOTR813K
	CALL PTV(TIMER2,XT3,XT4,XT5,RADIUS,30.,APRINT,COSA,RHOWAT,	BOTR813L
	1 C WATER,TIME1,PTV1,PTV2)	BOTR813M
	IF(APRINT.GT.0.) WRITE(6,570) TIME1,PTV1,PTV2	BOTR813N
	GO TO 4	BOTR814
C		BOTR815
C	*****	BOTR816
C		BOTR817
C		BOTR818
C	PLANE WAVE APPROXIMATION USING EQUATIONS OF ARONS AND YENNIE	BOTR819
C		BOTR820
C		BOTR821
C		BOTR822
C		BOTR823
998	IF(CSHEAR.GT.0.) GO TO 1005	BOTR824
	WRITE(6,590)	BOTR825
	GO TO 1007	BOTR826
1005	WRITE(6,596)	BOTR827
C	FORMATS ARE LISTED AT THE END OF THE PROGRAM, CARDS BOTR907-1042	BOTR828
C	SELECTION OF TIME STEP	BOTR829
C		BOTR830
1007	WRITE(6,591)	BOTR831
	IF(D2R2.GE.R2) GO TO 1020	BOTR832
C		BOTR833
C	CALCULATION OF TIME STEP FOR SUPERCRITICAL REFLECTION	BOTR834
1010	M=(R2-D2R2)*STEPS/THETA/2.+1.0	BOTR835
	M=2*M-1	BOTR836
	IF(M.LE.4) GO TO 1020	BOTR837
1012	DT=(R2-D2R2)/FLOAT(M)	

IF (D2R2-1.) 1014,1015,1015	B0TR838
1014 T=D2R2	B0TR839
GO TO 1700	B0TR840
1015 T=1.	B0TR841
GO TO 1700	B0TR842
C	B0TR843
C CALCULATION OF TIME STEP FOR SUBCRITICAL REFLECTION	B0TR844
1020 DT=THETA/STEPS	B0TR845
T=1.	B0TR846
1700 IF (T.GE.1.0) GO TO 1731	B0TR847
1730 SW=0.	B0TR848
GO TO 1732	B0TR849
C	B0TR850
C INCIDENT (DIRECT) WAVE RESPONSE	B0TR851
1731 SW=EXP(-(T-1.0)/THETA)	B0TR852
1732 XE1=0.	B0TR853
XEI=0.	B0TR854
IF (E2.NE.0.) GO TO 1738	B0TR855
1733 IF (T.GE.R2) GO TO 1736	B0TR856
1735 PRFL=0.	B0TR857
GO TO 1745	B0TR858
C	B0TR859
C PRESSURE RESPONSE FOR SUBCRITICAL REFLECTION	B0TR860
1736 PRFL=CR*EXP(-(T-R2)/THETAR)	B0TR861
GO TO 1745	B0TR862
1738 TBTH=(T-R2)/THETAR	B0TR863
IF (TBTH) 1741,1742,1743	B0TR864
1741 CALL EXE1(TBTH,XE1)	B0TR865
C	B0TR866
C PRESSURE RESPONSE FOR PRECURSOR OF SUPERCRITICAL REFLECTION	B0TR867
PRFL=CR*SIN(E2)*XE1/PI	B0TR868
GO TO 1745	B0TR869
C	B0TR870
C PRESSURE RESPONSE AT SINGULARITY	B0TR871
1742 PRFL=(1.E+30)*SIGN(1.,EE)	B0TR872
GO TO 1745	B0TR873
1743 CALL EXE1(TBTH,XE1)	B0TR874
C	B0TR875
C PRESSURE RESPONSE FOR MAIN SUPERCRITICAL BOTTOM REFLECTION	B0TR876
PRFL=CR*(EXP(-TBTH)*COS(E2)-XE1*SIN(E2)/PI)	B0TR877
1745 PRFL=PRFL/PACTC/R2	B0TR878
PBOT=PACT*PRFL	B0TR879
1710 TIME=TACT*(T-1.)	B0TR880
PD=PACT*SW	B0TR881
IF (T.GE.RS) PS=-PACT/R1*EXP((RS-T)/THETSR)	B0TR882
C TOTAL PRESSURE (NEGATIVE VALUE LIMITED TO PH)	B0TR883
P=AMAX1(PD+PBOT+PS,PH)	B0TR884
C OUTPUT ROUTINE	B0TR885
WRITE(5,551)T,PBOT,PD,PS,TIME,P	B0TR886
C	B0TR887
IF (IP.GT.1000) GO TO 4000	B0TR888
7100 XX(IP)=TIME*1.0E6	B0TR889
YY(IP)=P	B0TR890
IP=IP+1	B0TR891
C BOTTOM REFLECTION TIME AND PRESSURE STORED IN QX AND QY FOR	B0TR891A
C PTV CALCULATION.	B0TR891B
IF (T.LT.D2R2) GO TO 7102	B0TR891C
IPTV=IPTV+1	B0TR891D
QX(IPTV)=TACT*(T-D2R2)	B0TR891E
QY(IPTV)=AMAX1(PBOT,PH)	B0TR891F
7102 TDT=T	B0TR892
T=T+DT	B0TR893
IF (ABS(TDT-R2).LT.1.5*DT) T=TDT+0.2*DT	B0TR894
IF ((TDT.LT.R2).AND.(T.GT.R2)) T=R2	B0TR895

NOLTF 71-110

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      IF((TDT,LT,1.0).AND.(T.GT,1.0)) T=1.0
      IF(T,LT,TSTOP) GO TO 1700
4000 IPMAX=IP-1
C    CALCOMP PLOT TAPE IS GENERATED IF Z3 = 0.
      IF(Z3,NE,0.) GO TO 4001
      CALL PLOT1(XX,YY,IPMAX,X1,X2,ADATE,THE,WCH,CBOT,POISR,Z1)
4001 ICASE=ICASE+1
      IF(RADIUS,GT,0.) GO TO 1997
      GO TO 4
C
C    *****
500 FORMAT (10X,26HSLOPE OF BOTTOM IN DEGREES,54X,6HSLOPE=,E16.8 )
501 FORMAT(5X,12HREDUCED TIME,23X,11HENERGY FLUX,26X,4HTIME,11X,
      18HMPRESSURE,10X,7HIMPULSE/10X,1HT,16X,4HPCOT,31X,2HPD,12X,
      27HSECONDS,14X,3HPSI / )
502 FORMAT(10X,39HREDUCED SLANT DISTANCE (RACTU/WCH**1/3),41X,6HREDR=
      1,E15.8)
503 FORMAT(10X,60HPRINT OUT CONTROL PARAMETER (Z5,GT,0. FOR SHORTER PR
      1INT OUT),20X,3HZ5=,E16.6)
504 FORMAT(10X,40HWEIGHT OF EXPLOSIVE CHARGE IN LB (OR KT),40X,5HWCH=
      1 E15.8 )
505 FORMAT(10X,36HVELOCITY OF SOUND IN WATER IN FT/SEC,44X,9HCWATER= ,
      1E15.8 )
506 FORMAT(10X,37HVELOCITY OF SOUND IN BOTTOM IN FT/SEC,43X,6HCBOT= ,
      1E15.8 )
507 FORMAT(10X,25HDENSITY OF WATER IN GM/CC,55X,8HRHOWAT= ,E15.8 )
508 FORMAT(10X,26HDENSITY OF BOTTOM IN GM/CC,54X,8HRHOBOT= ,E15.8 )
509 FORMAT(10X,51HDURATION AFTER DIRECT ARRIVAL IN MULTIPLES OF THETA,
      129X,7HOURAT= 1E15.8 )
510 FORMAT(1H1,52X,17HBOTTOM REFLECTION,10X,4HDATE,2X,1A10 )
511 FORMAT(10X,20HDEPTH OF WATER IN FT,60X,6HBIGH= 1E15.8 )
512 FORMAT(10X,20HDEPTH OF GAUGE IN FT,60X,6HDGAU= 1E15.8 )
513 FORMAT(10X,24HDEPTH OF EXPLOSION IN FT,56X,3HD= 1E15.8 )
514 FORMAT(10X,50HHORIZONTAL DISTANCE BETWEEN CHARGE AND GAUGE IN FT,3
      10X,8HSMALLR= 1E15.8 )
515 FORMAT(10X,41HCOEFFICIENT OF SW PRESSURE FORMULA IN PSI,39X,
      1 BHPRECOE= ,E15.8 )
516 FORMAT(10X,31HEXONENT OF SW PRESSURE FORMULA,49X,8HPREEXP= ,E15.
      18 )
517 FORMAT(10X,50HCOEFFICIENT OF SW TIME CONSTANT FORMULA IN SECONDS,
      1 30X,8HTHECOE= ,E15.8 )
518 FORMAT(10X,36HEXONENT OF SW TIME CONSTANT FORMULA,44X,8HTHEEXP= ,
      11E15.8 )
519 FORMAT(10X,31HNUMBER OF SUBDIVISIONS OF THETA 49X,7HSTEPS= ,1E15.8
      1 )
520 FORMAT(1H0,47X,25HCHARACTERISTIC MAGNITUDES / )
521 FORMAT(10X,33HANGLE OF INCIDENT WAVE IN DEGREES,47X,5HTHE= ,1E15.8
      1 )
522 FORMAT(10X,45HCritical ANGLE OF COMPRESSION WAVE IN DEGREES,35X,7H
      1ALPHA= 1E15.8 )
523 FORMAT(10X,33HREDUCED TIME OF PRECURSOR ARRIVAL,47X,6HD2R2= ,1E15.
      18 )
524 FORMAT(10X,35HREDUCED TIME OF GROUND WAVE ARRIVAL,45X,4HR2= ,1E15.
      18/ )
525 FORMAT(10X,68HSLANT DISTANCE BETWEEN CHARGE AND GAUGE=CHARACTERIST
      1IC LENGTH IN FT,12X,7HRACTU = ,1E15.8 )
526 FORMAT(10X,44HCHARACTERISTIC TIME=RACTU/CWATER IN SECONDS,36X,6HTAC
      1T= ,1E15.8 )
527 FORMAT(10X,58HCHARACTERISTIC PRESSURE=FREE WATER SW PEAK PRESSURE
      1IN PSI 22X,6HPACT= ,1E15.8)
528 FORMAT(10X,38HREDUCED TIME CONSTANT OF INCIDENT WAVE,42X,7HTHETA=
      1,1E15.8 )
529 FORMAT(1H1)

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530 FORMAT(5X,12HREDUCED TIME,3X,17HSTEPWAVE RESPONSE,3X,12HCONVOLUTION,10N-.25X,4HTIME,11X,8HPRESSURE,10X,7HIMPULSE/ 12X,2HPO,12X,7HSECONDS
 2 10X,1HT,16X,4HSTPW,11X,8HFI/THETA , 12X,2HPO,12X,7HSECONDS
 3 ,14X,3HPSI,7X,11HENERGY FLUX/6X,10HSECOND ROW.
 4 11X,4HPROT ,13X,2HPS,15X,4HVMID,14X,3HPRE/ 7X,9HTHIRD ROW,9X, 7H
 5RESIDUE,7X,15HREDUCED IMPULSE,3X,13HREDUCED EFLUX,6X,6HPOSIMP,
 6 24X,14HREOUCED POSIMP//)
 532 FORMAT(1H0)
 533 FORMAT(10X,45HREDUCED TIME OF PEAK OF BOTTOM REFLECTED WAVE,
 1 35X,4HR2= E15.8)
 534 FORMAT(50X,20HARRIVAL OF PRECURSOR /)
 535 FORMAT(46X,28HCONSTANTS OF THE CALCULATION/ 9X,6HSMALLP,11X,6HDEZE
 1R0,13X,2H02,14X,5HCOSAL,12X,5HCOSTH,12X,5HSINTH/)
 536 FORMAT(50X,2HDT,14X,3HEDT/ 40X,2E17.7/)
 537 FORMAT(24X,73HINPUT CHANGED SO THAT RATIO BETWEEN INCIDENT AND CR1
 1TICAL ANGLE IS THOVAL/)
 538 FORMAT(10X,49HDESIRED RATIO BETWEEN INCIDENT AND CRITICAL ANGLE,31
 1X,8HTHOVAL= 1E15.8)
 539 FORMAT(10X,39HACTUAL SW TIME CONSTANT IN MILLISECONDS,40X,6H THET=
 1,1E15.8)
 540 FORMAT(1H0,39X,10H***** /39X,39HARRIVAL OF GROUNDWAVE PEAK(SI
 1NGULARITY) / 40X,10H***** /)
 541 FORMAT(10X,44HCRITICAL ANGLE OF COMPRESSION WAVE IMAGINARY)
 542 FORMAT(10X,38HCRITICAL ANGLE OF SHEARWAVE IN DEGREES,42X,7HBETHA=
 11F7.3)
 543 FORMAT(10X,37HCRITICAL ANGLE OF SHEARWAVE IMAGINARY)
 545 FORMAT(10X,13HPOISSON RATIO,67X,7HPOISR= ,1E15.8)
 546 FORMAT(10X,31HVELOCITY OF SHEARWAVE IN FT/SEC,49X,8HCSHEAR= 1E15.8
 1)
 547 FORMAT(10X,34HREDUCED TIME OF SURFACE REFLECTION,46X,4HRS= 1E15.8
 1)
 548 FORMAT(10X,46HREDUCED TIME CONSTANT OF BOTTOM REFLECTED WAVE ,34X
 1 ,8HTHETAR= ,E15.8)
 549 FORMAT(10X,51HBOTTOM REFLECTED WAVE TIME CONSTANT IN MILLISECONDS
 1 ,29X,7HTHETAR= E15.8 /)
 550 FORMAT(53X,11HRUN NUMBER ,115/ 57X,5HINPUT//)
 551 FORMAT(1X,7E17.7)
 553 FORMAT(24X,59HGEOMETRY CHANGED SO THAT ARRIVAL TIME OF GROUNDWAVE
 1IS Z2 = ,E15.8/)
 554 FORMAT(8F10.5)
 555 FORMAT(1H0,10H***** /5X,15H** WARNING ** //5X,35HSLOPE AND
 1GEOMETRY ARE INCONSISTENT /5X,52HCOMPUTATION CONTINUES BUT RESULTS
 2 MAY BE MEANINGLESS //)
 556 FORMAT(18X,4E17.7,17X,E17.7/)
 558 FORMAT(39X,26HARRIVAL OF GROUNDWAVE PEAK//)
 559 FORMAT(1H0,10X,27HARRIVAL OF DIRECT WAVE P = ,E17.7 //)
 560 FORMAT(50X,21HFAST NON-RIGID BOTTOM)
 561 FORMAT(50X,21HSLOW NON-RIGID BOTTOM)
 562 FORMAT(44X,33HRIGID BOTTOM WITH FAST SHEAR WAVE)
 563 FORMAT(44X,33HRIGID BOTTOM WITH SLOW SHEAR WAVE)
 C
 565 FORMAT(48X,24HPLANE WAVE APPROXIMATION)
 566 FORMAT(45X,25HCOMPLEX ARITHMETIC METHOD)
 567 FORMAT(52X,16HROSENBAUM METHOD)
 568 FORMAT(10X,21HCYLINDER RADIUS IN FT ,59X,7HRAIDUS= ,E15.8)
 569 FORMAT(10X,43HPRINT CONTROL PARAMETER (FULL PRINT OUT IN ,
 1 31HSUBROUTINE PTV IF APRINT.LE.0.) ,6X,8HAPRINT= E15.8)
 570 FORMAT(1H0,18X,5HTIME1,4X,14HPTV(SUBMERGED),2X,12HPTV(SURFACE)/
 1 19X,5H(SEC),7X,8H(FT/SEC),7X,8H(FT/SEC)/11X,3E15.6)
 573 FORMAT(10X,35HVELOCITY OF STONLEY WAVE IN FT/SEC 45X,7HCTSON=
 1E15.8)
 574 FORMAT(5X,10H***** ,5X,47HCALCULATION GEOMETRY CHANGED FOR SL
 1OPING BOTTOM)

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579 FORMAT(10X,55HREDUCED ARRIVAL TIME OF CRITICALLY REFRACTED SHEAR W BOT1018
1AVE,25X,8HSHD2R2= E15.8) BOT1019
584 FORMAT(10X,52HSCALING PARAMETER FOR Y-AXIS (PSI PER INCH OF GRAPH) BOT1020
1 28X,4HX1= ,E15.8 ) BOT1021
585 FORMAT(10X,61HSCALING PARAMETER FOR X-AXIS (MICROSECONDS PER INCH BOT1022
1OF GRAPH) 19X,4HX2= ,E15.8 ) BOT1023
586 FORMAT(10X,29HPARAMETER THAT SELECTS THEORY,51X,4HZ1= ,E15.8 ) BOT1024
587 FORMAT(10X,43HARRIVAL TIME OF GROUND WAVE IN MICROSECONDS 37X,4HZ2 BOT1025
1= ,E15.8 ) BOT1026
588 FORMAT(10X,55HPLOT CONTROL PARAMETER (Z3 = 0, MEANS PLOTS ARE WANT BOT1027
1ED) ,25X,4HZ3= ,E15.8) BOT1028
590 FORMAT(43X,39HARONS-YENNIE APPROACH NON-RIGID BOTTOMS / ) BOT1029
591 FORMAT( 5X,12HREDUCED TIME,3X,17HBOTTOM REFLECTION,4X,9HSHOCKWAVE, BOT1030
1 4X,18HSURFACE REFLECTION,5X,4HTIME,8X,14HTOTAL PRESSURE/10X, BOT1031
2 1HT,15X,4HPBOT,14X,2HPD,15X,2HPS,12X,7HSECONDS,9X, BOT1032
3 7HP (PSI) / ) BOT1033
592 FORMAT(10X,22HREFLECTION COEFFICIENT,58X,4HCR= 1E15.8 ) BOT1034
593 FORMAT(10X,30HANGLE OF PHASESHIFT IN DEGREES ,50X,4HPEE= 1E15.8) BOT1035
594 FORMAT(10X,39HANGLE OF SHEARWAVE IN BOTTOM IN DEGREES,41X,6HANGA= BOT1036
1 1E15.8 ) BOT1037
596 FORMAT(37X,47HARONS-YENNIE APPROACH EXTENDED TO RIGID BOTTOMS / ) BOT1038
597 FORMAT(10X,43HANGLE OF PRESSURE WAVE IN BOTTOM IN DEGRFES,37X,8HTH BOT1039
1EONE= ,1E15.8 ) BOT1040
598 FORMAT(18X,4E17.7,17X,E17.7) BOT1041
599 FORMAT(10X,42HINPUT INCONSISTENT. COMPUTATION SUPPRESSED/ ) BOT1042
C BOT1043
END BOT1044

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```

C*****SUBROUTINE STONL**** STON001
C STON002
C STON003
C CALCULATION OF PROPAGATION VELOCITY OF STONLEY WAVE. STON004
C STON005
C STON006
C SUBROUTINE STONL STON007
COMMON B,COSAL,COSTH,R2,SINBE,SINTH,CWATER,CBOT,CSHEAR,CSTON,RESID STON008
COMMON C2,CBOT2,CSHR2,CBSH,C2SHR2,C4CB,SINTH2 STON009
C STON010
IF (CSHEAR.LE.0.) GO TO 416 STON011
4 C12=CWATER**2 STON012
C32=CBOT**2 STON013
C42=CSHEAR**2 STON014
C STON015
C ITERATION PROCESS STON016
IF (CWATER.GT.CSHEAR) GO TO 2 STON017
1 Y2=CWATER**2 STON018
GO TO 3 STON019
2 Y2=CSHEAR**2 STON020
3 CK=Y2/1000. STON021
FY=SQRT(C12-Y2)*(CBOT*(Y2-2.*C42)**2-4.*CSHEAR*C42*SQRT((C32-Y2)*( STON022
1C42-Y2)))+B*CWATER*Y2**2*SQRT(C32-Y2) STON023
Y2=Y2-CK STON024
400 DO 410 IR=1,999 STON025
C STON026
C FS STORED STON027
FS=FY STON028
C STON029
C STONLEY WAVE VELOCITY STON030
C STON031
FY=SQRT(C12-Y2)*(CBOT*(Y2-2.*C42)**2-4.*CSHEAR*C42*SQRT((C32-Y2)*( STON032
1C42-Y2)))+B*CWATER*Y2**2*SQRT(C32-Y2) STON033
C STON034

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C	IF (FY) 412, 415, 408	STON035
408	Y2=Y2-CK	STON036
410	CONTINUE	STON037
	WRITE (6, 401) CWATER, CBOT, CSHEAR, B, Y2, FS, FY	STON038
	STOP	STON039
C		STON040
C	FY IS NEGATIVE	STON041
C		STON042
C	FALSE POSITION OR SECANT METHOD ITERATION	STON043
412	YS=Y2+CK	STON044
	DO 450 I=1, 50	STON045
	YSS=Y2	STON046
	IF (ABS ((YS-Y2)/YS).LT.1.0E-7) GO TO 415	STON047
440	Y2=YS+FS*(Y2-YS)/(FS-FY)	STON048
	FS=FY	STON049
	YS=YSS	STON050
C		STON051
	FY=SQRT(C12-Y2)*(CBOT*(Y2-2.*C42)**2-4.*CSHEAR*C42*SQRT((C32-Y2)*(STON052
	1C42-Y2)))+B*CWATER*Y2**2*SQRT(C32-Y2)	STON053
C		STON054
450	CONTINUE	STON055
	WRITE (6, 402) CWATER, CBOT, CSHEAR, B, Y2, YS, FS, FY	STON056
	STOP	STON057
C		STON058
C	RESULT	STON059
415	CSTON=SQRT(Y2)	STON060
	RETURN	STON061
416	CSTON=-0.	STON062
	RETURN	STON063
C		STON064
401	FORMAT(20X, 42HFIRST ITERATION FOR CSTON DID NOT CONVERGE//	STON065
	1 30H CWATER, CBOT, CSHEAR, B, Y2, FS, FY // 1P7E16.6)	STON066
402	FORMAT(20X, 43HSECOND ITERATION FOR CSTON DID NOT CONVERGE//	STON067
	1 33H CWATER, CBOT, CSHEAR, B, Y2, YS, FS, FY // 1P8E14.6)	STON068
C		STON069
	END	STON070
		STON071
C****	SUBROUTINE STPWA****	STPA001
C		STPA002
C		STPA003
C	PRECURSOR CALCULATION USING CAGNIARD METHOD.	STPA004
C		STPA005
C		STPA006
	SUBROUTINE STPWA(T, STPW, CONTR, K)	STPA007
	DIMENSION P(30)	STPA008
	COMMON B, COSAL, COSTH, R2, SINBE, SINTH, CWATER, CBOT, CSHEAR, CSTON, RESID	STPA009
	COMMON C2, CBOT2, CSHR2, CBSH, C2SHR2, C4CB, SINTH2	STPA010
	EXTERNAL ONE, SEVEN	STPA011
	DATA AA, BB, SQ2/-1.57079633, 1.57079633, 1.41421356/	STPA012
	TR=T/R2	STPA013
	V=SQRT(1.-TR**2)	STPA014
5	IF (CONTR.EQ.3.) GO TO 100	STPA015
C		STPA016
C		STPA017
C	CALCULATION OF THE PRECURSOR USING CAGNIARD-ROSENBAUM INTEGRALS.	STPA018
C		STPA019
	P(9)=0.	STPA020
	XM=COSTH*TR+SINTH*V	STPA021
	P(1)=COSAL-XM	STPA022
	P(2)=4.*V*SINTH/P(1)	STPA023
	P(5)=COSAL+XM	STPA024

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FACTR=SQ2*B/(R2*BB)	STPA025
C STPW=FACTR*FGI(AA,BB,K,ONE,P)	STPA026
C	STPA027
RETURN	STPA028
C	STPA029
C	STPA030
C	STPA031
C	STPA032
C CALCULATION OF THE PRECURSOR USING COMPLEX ARITHMETIC METHOD	STPA033
C	STPA034
100 P(1)=0.	STPA035
P(2)=TR	STPA036
P(3)=CWATER/CBOT	STPA037
P(4)=SINT*TR-COSTH*V	STPA038
FACTOR=R2*BB	STPA039
C	STPA040
ANS2=SEVEN(P(4),P)	STPA041
C	STPA042
STPW=(ANS2+FGI(P(3),P(4),K,SEVEN,P))/FACTOR	STPA043
C	STPA044
RETURN	STPA045
END	STPA046

C*****SUBROUTINE STPB*****	STPB001
C	STPB002
C	STPB003
C CALCULATION OF "IN BOTTOM REFLECTION	STPB004
C	STPB005
C	STPB006
SUBROUTINE STPB(T,STPW,CONTR,K)	STPB007
DIMENSION P(30)	STPB008
COMMON B,COSAL,COSTH,R2,SINRE,SINTH,CWATER,CBOT,CSHEAR,CSTON,RESID	STPB009
COMMON C2,CBOT2,CSHR2,CBSH,C2SHR2,C4CB,SINTH2	STPB010
EXTERNAL TWO,ONE1,ONE,SEVEN	STPB011
DATA BB,SQ2/1.57079633,1.41421356/	STPB012
C	STPB013
TR=T/R2	STPB014
5 IF(CONTR.EQ.3.) GO TO 100	STPB015
C	STPB016
C CALCULATION OF THE MAIN REFLECTION USING CAGNIARD-ROSENBAUM	STPB017
C INTEGRALS.	STPB018
C	STPB019
P(9)=.	STPB020
C	STPB021
C MAGNITUDES K AND L	STPB022
XK=COSTH*TR	STPB023
XL=SINTH**2*(TR**2-1.)	STPB024
C	STPB025
P(7)=XK	STPB026
P(8)=XL	STPB027
C MAGNITUDES D,E, AND F	STPB028
P(11)=TR**2*(1.-2.*SINTH**2)+SINTH**2	STPB029
P(12)=4.*SINTH**2*COSTH**2*TR**2*(TR**2-1.)	STPB030
P(13)=TR**2-SINTH**2	STPB031
FACTOR=B/BB/R2	STPB032
IF(CSHEAR.GT.0.) GO TO 12	STPB033
C	STPB034
C NON-RIGID BOTTOMS	STPB035
C	STPB036
C	STPB037
10 TERM1=(1.-R)/(1.+B)/R2	STPB038
RESID=0.	STPB039

	IF(CBOT.GT.CWATER) GO TO 11	STPB040
C	SLOW NON-RIGID BOTTOMS	STPB041
	SIGM=SQRT((CWATER/CBOT)**2-1.)	STPB042
	STPW=TERM1-SQ2*FACTOR*FGI(0.,SIGM,K,TWO,P)	STPB043
	RETURN	STPB044
C		STPB045
C	FAST NON-RIGID BOTTOMS	STPB046
11	STPW=TERM1+FACTOR*FGI(0.,COSAL,K,ONE,P)	STPB047
	RETURN	STPB048
C		STPB049
C		STPB050
C	RIGID BOTTOMS	STPB051
C		STPB052
C		STPB053
C	STONELEY POLE RESIDUE	STPB054
C		STPB055
12	TERM1=1./R2	STPB056
	CWS2=(CWATER/CSHEAR)**2	STPB057
	SK=CWATER/CSTON	STPB058
	SK2=SK**2	STPB059
	XG1=SQRT(ABS(SK2-1.))	STPB060
	XG3=SQRT(ABS(SK2-(CWATER/CBOT)**2))	STPB061
	XG4=SQRT(ABS(SK2-CWS2))	STPB062
	XSA=R2**2*(TR**2-SK2+COSTH**2)	STPB063
	XSF=(2.*R2**2*TR*COSTH*XG1)**2	STPB064
	XNUM=XG1*((CWS2/2.-SK2)**2-SK2*XG3*XG4)-B*XG3*CWS2**2/4.	STPB065
	XDEN=((CWS2/2.-SK2)**2-SK2*XG3*XG4)/XG1-XG1*(2.*CWS2-4.*SK2+2.*XG3	STPB066
	1*XG4+SK2*(XG4/XG3+XG3/XG4))+B*CWS2**2/4./XG3	STPB067
	RESID=-SQ2 *SQRT(ABS((SQRT(ABS(XSA**2+XSF))-XSA)/(XSA**2+XSF))	STPB068
	1)*XNUM/XDEN/XG1	STPB069
C		STPB070
	TERM1=1./R2+RESID	STPB071
C		STPB072
	IF(CSHEAR.GT.CWATER) GO TO 50	STPB073
C		STPB074
C		STPB075
C	SLOW SHEAR WAVE	STPB076
C		STPB077
30	SIG2=SQRT(CWS2-1.)	STPB078
	STPW=TERM1+FACTOR*(FGI(0.,COSAL,K,ONE,P)-CWS2**2*SQ2/4.*	STPB079
	1 FGI(0.,SIG2,K,ONE,P))	STPB080
	RETURN	STPB081
C		STPB082
C	FAST SHEAR WAVE	STPB083
C		STPB084
50	STPW=TERM1+FACTOR*FGI(0.,COSAL,K,ONE,P)	STPB085
C		STPB086
99	RETURN	STPB087
C		STPB088
C		STPB089
C		STPB090
C	CALCULATION OF THE MAIN REFLECTION USING COMPLEX ARITHMETIC METHOD	STPB091
C		STPB092
100	P(1)=COSTH*SQRT(TR**2-1.)	STPB093
	P(2)=TR	STPB094
	P(3)=0.	STPB095
	P(4)=SINTH*TR	STPB096
	FACTOR=R2*BB	STPB097
C		STPB098
	ANS2=SEVEN(P(4),P)	STPB099
	STPW=(ANS2+FGI(P(3),P(4),K,SEVEN,P))/FACTOR	STPB100
C		STPB101
C		STPB102
	RETURN	STPB103
	END	STPB104

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```

C*****FUNCTION ONE****
C
C
C      INTEGRAND OF THE CAGNIARD-ROSENBAUM INTEGRAL FOR ALL FAST BOTTOMS,
C      EXCEPT FOR PART OF THE MAIN REFLECTION OF A BOTTOM WITH SLOW SHEAR
C
C      FUNCTION ONE(X,P)
C      DIMENSION P(30)
C      COMMON B,COSAL,COSTH,R2,SINBE,SINTH,CWATER,CBOT,CSHEAR,CSTON,RESID
C      COMMON C2,CBOT2,CSHR2,CBSH,C2SHR2,C4CB,SINTH2
C
C      P ARRAY CALCULATED IN SUBROUTINES STPWA AND STPW8
C      TEST FOR PRECURSOR PHASE
C      IF(P(9).GT.0.) GO TO 2
C
C      PRECURSOR PHASE
C
C      SINX=SIN(X)
C      W=(SINX*P(1)+P(5))/2.
C      XC2=COSAL**2-W**2
C      IF(XC2.LT.0.) XC2=0.
C      FX=(1.-SINX)*SQRT(((COSAL+W)*P(1))/(1.+SINX*P(2)))
C      GO TO 3
C
C      MAIN REFLECTED WAVE
C      2 W=X
C      XC2=COSAL**2-W**2
C      IF(XC2.LT.0.) XC2=0.
C      RT1=SQRT(XC2/(P(8)+(W-P(7))**2))
C      RT2=SQRT(XC2/(P(8)+(W+P(7))**2))
C      FX=RT1-RT2
C
C      RELATIONS FOR PRECURSOR AND MAIN WAVE
C
C      3 IF(CSHEAR.EQ.0.) GO TO 110
C
C      RIGID BOTTOMS
C      CSW=CSHEAR/CWATER
C      CSW2=CSW**2
C      FRCS=CSW2*(W**2-1.)+1.
C
C      XA=W*(1.-2.*CSW2*(1.-W**2))**2
C      XB=4.*W*CSW2/CSW*(1.-W**2)*SQRT(XC2*ABS(FRCS))
C
C      IF(FRCS.GE.0.) GO TO 22
C      ONE=FX*(XA-XB)/((XA-XB)**2+B*B*XC2)
C      RETURN
C
C      22 XC=B*SQRT(XC2)
C      ONE=FX*XA/(XA**2+(XB+XC)**2)
C      RETURN
C
C      NON-RIGID BOTTOMS
C      110 ONE=FX*W/(W**2+B*B*XC2)
C      RETURN
C
C      END

```

ONE 001
 ONE 002
 ONE 003
 ONE 004
 ONE 005
 ONE 006
 ONE 007
 ONE 008
 ONE 009
 ONE 010
 ONE 011
 ONE 012
 ONE 013
 ONE 014
 ONE 015
 ONE 016
 ONE 017
 ONE 018
 ONE 019
 ONE 020
 ONE 021
 ONE 022
 ONE 023
 ONE 024
 ONE 025
 ONE 026
 ONE 027
 ONE 028
 ONE 029
 ONE 030
 ONE 031
 ONE 032
 ONE 033
 ONE 034
 ONE 035
 ONE 036
 ONE 037
 ONE 038
 ONE 039
 ONE 040
 ONE 041
 ONE 042
 ONE 043
 ONE 044
 ONE 045
 ONE 046
 ONE 047
 ONE 048
 ONE 049
 ONE 050
 ONE 051
 ONE 052
 ONE 053
 ONE 054
 ONE 055
 ONE 056
 ONE 057
 ONE 058

```

C*****FUNCTION ONE1****
C
C
C      INTEGRAND OF THE SECOND CAGNIARD-ROSENBAUM INTEGRAL OCCURRING FOR
C      THE MAIN REFLECTION OF A BOTTOM WITH A SLOW SHEAR WAVE.
C
C      FUNCTION ONE1(X,P)
C      DIMENSION P(30)
C      COMMON B,COSAL,COSTH,R2,SINBE,SINTH,CWATER,CBOT,CSHEAR,CSTON,RESID
C      COMMON C2,CBOT2,CSHR2,CBSH,C2SHR2,C4CB,SINTH2
C
1 CWS2=(CWATER/CSHEAR)**2
SIG22=CWS2-1.
XAB=X*(CWS2/2,-1.-X**2)**2
XBB=X*(1.+X**2)*SQRT((COSAL**2+X**2)*(SIG22-X**2))
XCB=B*CWS2**2*SQRT(COSAL**2+X**2)/4.
C
FAB=SQRT(X**2+COSAL**2)*XBB/((XAB+XCB)**2+XBB**2)
FBB=SQRT((SQRT((X**2+P(11))**2+P(12))+X**2-P(13))/((X**2+P(11))**2
1+P(12)))
C      P ARRAY CALCULATED IN SUBROUTINE STPWR
C      ONE1=FAB*FBB
C
99 RETURN
END

```

ONE1001
 ONE1002
 ONE1003
 ONE1004
 ONE1005
 ONE1006
 ONE1007
 ONE1008
 ONE1009
 ONE1010
 ONE1011
 ONE1012
 ONE1013
 ONE1014
 ONE1015
 ONE1016
 ONE1017
 ONE1018
 ONE1019
 ONE1020
 ONE1021
 ONE1022
 ONE1023
 ONE1024
 ONE1025
 ONE1026

```

C*****FUNCTION TWO****
C
C
C      CAGNIARD-ROSENBAUM INTEGRAND FOR SLOW NON-RIGID BOTTOMS
C
C      FUNCTION TWO(X,P)
C      DIMENSION P(30)
C      COMMON B,COSAL,COSTH,R2,SINBE,SINTH,CWATER,CBOT,CSHEAR,CSTON,RESID
C      COMMON C2,CBOT2,CSHR2,CBSH,C2SHR2,C4CB,SINTH2
C
C      SIGM2=(CWATER/CBOT)**2-1.
C      FAB=X*SQRT(SIGM2-X**2)/((1.-B**2)*X**2+SIGM2*B**2)
C      FBB=SQRT((SQRT((X**2+P(11))**2+P(12))+X**2-P(13))/((X**2+P(11))**2
1+P(12)))
C      P ARRAY CALCULATED IN SUBROUTINE STPWR
C      TWO=FAB*FBB
C
RETURN
END

```

TWO 001
 TWO 002
 TWO 003
 TWO 004
 TWO 005
 TWO 006
 TWO 007
 TWO 008
 TWO 009
 TWO 010
 TWO 011
 TWO 012
 TWO 013
 TWO 014
 TWO 015
 TWO 016
 TWO 017
 TWO 018
 TWO 019
 TWO 020

```

C*****FUNCTION SEVEN****
C
C
C      INTEGRAND OF CAGNIARD INTEGRAL USING COMPLEX ARITHMETIC.
C
C      FUNCTION SEVEN(Z,P)
C      DIMENSION P(30)
C      COMMON B,COSAL,COSTH,R2,SINBE,SINTH,CWATER,CBOT,CSHEAR,CSTON,RESID
C      COMMON C2,CBOT2,CSHR2,CBSH,C2SHR2,C4CB,SINTH2
C      COMPLEX F,RCOE,Y1,Y3,V,RT1,RT2,RT5,W,U1,U2,U3,U4
C      COMPLEX V2,XY1,XW

```

SEVN001
 SEVN002
 SEVN003
 SEVN004
 SEVN005
 SEVN006
 SEVN007
 SEVN008
 SEVN009
 SEVN010
 SEVN011
 SEVN012

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C	P ARRAY CALCULATED IN SUBROUTINES STPWA AND STPWS	SEVN013
	V=CMPLX(P(1),Z)	SEVN014
	V2=V*V	SEVN015
	RT1=CSQRT(1.+V2)	SEVN016
	RT2=CSQRT(V2*CBOT2+C2)	SEVN017
	IF(CSHEAR.GT.0.) GO TO 20	SEVN018
C		SEVN019
C	NON-RIGID BOTTOMS	SEVN020
	Y3=B/CBOT*RT2	SEVN021
	RCOE=(RT1-Y3)/(RT1+Y3)	SEVN022
	GO TO 40	SEVN023
C		SEVN024
C	RIGID BOTTOMS	SEVN025
20	XY1=C2SHR2*V2+C2	SEVN026
	Y1=RT1*(XY1*XY1+CBSH*V2*RT2*CSQRT(V2*CSHR2+C2))	SEVN027
	Y3=C4CB*RT2	SEVN028
	RCOF=(Y1-Y3)/(Y1+Y3)	SEVN029
40	IF(Z.EQ.P(4)) GO TO 50	SEVN030
C	INTEGRAND CALCULATION	SEVN031
	XW=P(2)-COSTH*RT1	SEVN032
	W=V2*SINTH2*XW*XW	SEVN033
	F=V/RT1/CSQRT(W)	SEVN034
	SEVEN=REAL(F*(RCOE-RT5))	SEVN035
	RETURN	SEVN036
C		SEVN037
C	CALCULATION OF ANS2	SEVN038
50	RT5=RCOE	SEVN039
	U1=CMPLX(P(1),P(3))	SEVN040
	U2=1.+U1*U1	SEVN041
	U3=CSQRT(U2)	SEVN042
	XB=-P(2)*COSTH	SEVN043
	U4=RT5*CLOG((RT1+XB)/(CSQRT(U2+2.*XB*U3+P(2)**2-SINTH2)+U3+XB))	SEVN044
	SEVEN=AIMAG(U4)	SEVN045
	RETURN	SEVN046
	END	SEVN047

C*****	SUBROUTINE EXE1****	EXE1001
C		EXE1002
C		EXE1003
C	CALCULATION OF EXPONENTIAL INTEGRAL E1 TIMES EXP(-Y) , NEGATIVE Y	EXE1004
C		EXE1005
	SUBROUTINE EXE1(Y,ANS)	EXE1006
	DIMENSION A(4),B(4),C(6)	EXE1007
	DATA A/ 8.5733287,18.059017,8.6347609,0.26777373 /	EXE1008
	DATA B/ 9.5733223,25.632956,21.0996531,3.9584969 /	EXE1009
	DATA C/ -0.57721566,0.99999193,-0.24991055,0.05519968,-0.00976004	EXE1010
1	,0.00107857 /	EXE1011
	X=-Y	EXE1012
	IF(X.LT.1.0) GO TO 10	EXE1013
	ANS=(A(4)+X*(A(3)+X*(A(2)+X*(A(1)+X))))/(B(4)+X*(B(3)+X*(B(2)+	EXE1014
1	X*(B(1)+X)))/X	EXE1015
	RETURN	EXE1016
10	ANS=EXP(X)*(C(1)+X*(C(2)+X*(C(3)+X*(C(4)+X*(C(5)+X*C(6)))))-	EXE1017
1	ALOG(X))	EXE1018
	RETURN	EXE1019
	END	EXE1020

```

C*****SUBROUTINE EXEI****
C
C
C      CALCULATION OF EXPONENTIAL INTEGRAL EI TIMES EXP(-Y) , POSITIVE Y
C
      SUBROUTINE EXEI(Y,ANS)
      DIMENSION P(10),A(6)
      EXTERNAL EXPO
      DATA A/ .25,.05555556,.01041667,.00166667,.00023148,.00002834 /
      IF (Y.GT.0.5) GO TO 10
      U=Y*(1.+Y*(A(1)+Y*(A(2)+Y*(A(3)+Y*(A(4)+Y*(A(5)+Y*(A(6)))))))
      ANS=(0.57721566+ALOG(Y)+U)*EXP(-Y)
      RETURN
10 P(1)=Y
   ANS1=FGI(1.,Y,4,EXPO,P)
   ANS=ANS1+1.8951178 *EXP(-Y)
   RETURN
   END

```

```

EXEI001
EXEI002
EXEI003
EXEI004
EXEI005
EXEI006
EXEI007
EXEI008
EXEI009
EXEI010
EXEI011
EXEI012
EXEI013
EXEI014
EXEI015
EXEI016
EXEI017
EXEI018

```

```

C*****FUNCTION EXPO****
C
C
C      INTEGRAND OF EXPONENTIAL INTEGRAL
C
      FUNCTION EXPO(X,P)
      DIMENSION P(10)
      EXPO=EXP(X-P(1))/X
C      P(1) IS THE ARGUMENT OF THE EXPONENTIAL INTEGRAL
      RETURN
      END

```

```

EXP0001
EXP0002
EXP0003
EXP0004
EXP0005
EXP0006
EXP0007
EXP0008
EXP0009
EXP0010
EXP0011

```

```

C*****FUNCTION FGI****
C
C
C      THIS SUBPROGRAM INTEGRATES THE FUNCTION F BETWEEN THE LIMITS
C      A AND B USING A FOUR-POINT GAUSSIAN QUADRATURE IN EACH OF THE
C      K SUBINTERVALS. P IS AN ARRAY USED TO TRANSFER PARAMETERS TO THE
C      FUNCTION F.
C
      FUNCTION FGI(A,B,K,F,P)
      DIMENSION V(4),W(2),SUM(4),P(1)
      DATA V/ -.861136311594053,-.339981043584856,
1 .339981043584856,.861136311594053 /
      DATA W/ .347854845137454,.652145154862546 /
      SUM(1)=0.0
      SUM(2)=0.0
      SUM(3)=0.0
      SUM(4)=0.0
      H=(B-A)/FLOAT(K)
      H2=H/2.
      AA=A+H2
      DO 20 L=1,K
      DO 10 I=1,4
      X=H2*V(I)+AA
10 SUM(I)=SUM(I)+F(X,P)
20 AA=AA+H
      FGI=H2*(W(1)*(SUM(1)+SUM(4))+W(2)*(SUM(2)+SUM(3)))
      RETURN
      END

```

```

FGI 001
FGI 002
FGI 003
FGI 004
FGI 005
FGI 006
FGI 007
FGI 008
FGI 009
FGI 010
FGI 011
FGI 012
FGI 013
FGI 014
FGI 015
FGI 016
FGI 017
FGI 018
FGI 019
FGI 020
FGI 021
FGI 022
FGI 023
FGI 024
FGI 025
FGI 026
FGI 027
FGI 028

```

C*****SUBROUTINE PLOT1****

C
C
C
C
CPLOTTING SUBROUTINE WHICH GENERATES A PLOT TAPE FOR
CALCOMP PLOTTER

```

SUBROUTINE PLOT1 (XX,YY,IPMAX,X1,X2,ADATE,THE,WCH,CROT,POISR,Z1)
  DIMENSION XX(1000),YY(1000),BCDX(2),BCDY(2),TITLE0(2),TITLE1(2),
  1TITLE2(2),TITLE4(3),TITLE5(2),TITLE6(2),TITLE7(2),TITLE8(2),
  2TITLE9(2)
  DATA RCDX/10HTIME (MICR,10H0SEC)      /,
  1BCDY/10HPRESSURE (,10HPSI)              /,
  2TITLE1/10HBOTTOM REF,10HLECTION        /,
  3TITLE2/10HCAGNIARD-R,10H0SENBAUM      /,
  4TITLE3/10HPLANE WAVE/,
  5TITLE4/10HPLANE WAVE,10H USING CON,10HV. INT.  /,
  6TITLE5/10HCOMPLEX AR,10HITHMETIC      /,
  7TITLE6/10HANGLE OF I,10HNCIDENCE      /,
  8TITLE7/10HCHARGE WEI,10HGHT (LBS)     /,
  9TITLE8/10HCBOT (FT/S,10HEC)           /
  DATA TITLE9/10HPOISSON RA,10HTIO      /,
  1TITLE0(1)/10HDATE                      /
  TITLE0(2)=ADATE
  YMAX=6.*X1
  YMIN=-3.*X1
  YLIN=(YMAX-YMIN)/X1
  XLMAX=90.
  XLMIN=1.
  IYYMAX=0
  DO 4 I=1,IPMAX
    IF (YY(I)-YMIN)1,1,2
  1 YY(I)=YMIN
    GO TO 4
  2 IF (YY(I)-YMAX)4,3,3
  3 YY(I)=YMAX
    IYYMAX=I
  4 CONTINUE
  XMIN=XX(1)
  XMAX=XX(IPMAX)
  CALL SCAL (X2,XMIN,XMAX,XLMIN,XLMAX,XLIN)
  IF (XMIN)5,10,10
  5 IF (XMAX)10,10,6
  6 XS=XMIN
  XN=1.
  7 IF (ABS(XS)-1.E-36)9,9,71
  71 IF (XS)8,9,100
  8 XS=XMIN+X2*XN
  XN=XN+1.
  GO TO 7
  9 XN=XN-1.5
  YN=5.16
  CALL CALCM1(IPMAX,XX,YY,0,XMIN,XMAX,YMIN,YMAX,XLIN,YLIN,TITLE,0,BC
  1DX,15,BCDY,0,FLOAT,18)
  CALL SYMBL4(XN,YN,,14,BCDY,90,,14)
  GO TO 11
  10 CALL CALCM1(IPMAX,XX,YY,0,XMIN,XMAX,YMIN,YMAX,XLIN,YLIN,TITLE,0,BC
  1DX,15,RCDY,14,FLOAT,18)
  11 IF (IYYMAX)100,12,13
  12 XS=(XMAX-XMIN)/X2-3.
  GO TO 14
  13 XS=(XX(IYYMAX)-XMIN)/X2+1.
  14 CALL SYMBL4 (XS,9,,14,TITLE1,0,,20)
  15 IF (Z1-1.)17,18,16
  16 IF (Z1-3.)19,20,100

```

PLOT001
 PLOT002
 PLOT003
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 PLOT046
 PLOT047
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 PLOT049
 PLOT050
 PLOT051
 PLOT052
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 PLOT054
 PLOT055
 PLOT056
 PLOT057
 PLOT058
 PLOT059
 PLOT060
 PLOT061
 PLOT062
 PLOT063
 PLOT064


```

17 CALL SYMBL4 (XS,8.7,.14,TITLE2,0.,20)
   GO TO 21
18 CALL SYMBL4 (XS,8.7,.14,TITLE3,0.,10)
   GO TO 21
19 CALL SYMBL4 (XS,8.7,.14,TITLE4,0.,30)
   GO TO 21
20 CALL SYMBL4 (XS,8.7,.14,TITLE5,0.,20)
21 CALL SYMBL4 (XS,8.4,.14,TITLE6,0.,20)
   XN=XS+.14*18.+2
   CALL NUMBR(XN,8.4,.14,THE,0.,2)
   CALL SYMBL4 (XS,8.1,.14,TITLE7,0.,20)
   XN=XS+.14*19.+2
   CALL NUMBR(XN,8.1,.14,WCH,0.,5)
   CALL SYMBL4 (XS,7.8,.14,TITLE8,0.,20)
   XN=XS+.14*13.+2
   CALL NUMBR(XN,7.8,.14,CBOT,0.,2)
   CALL SYMBL4 (XS,7.5,.14,TITLE9,0.,20)
   XN=XS+.14*13.+2
   CALL NUMBR(XN,7.5,.14,POISR,0.,5)
   CALL SYMBL4 (XS,7.2,.14,TITLE0,0.,20)
   CALL CALCM1(0.0.)
   RETURN
100 WRITE(6,22)
   CALL CALCM1(0.0.)
   STOP
22 FORMAT(1H1,10X,34HPLOTTING ERROR IN SUBROUTINE PLOT1 //)
   END

```

PLOT065
 PLOT066
 PLOT067
 PLOT068
 PLOT069
 PLOT070
 PLOT071
 PLOT072
 PLOT073
 PLOT074
 PLOT075
 PLOT076
 PLOT077
 PLOT078
 PLOT079
 PLOT080
 PLOT081
 PLOT082
 PLOT083
 PLOT084
 PLOT085
 PLOT086
 PLOT087
 PLOT088
 PLOT089
 PLOT090
 PLOT091

C*****SUBROUTINE SCAL****

```

C
C
C   SUBROUTINE FOR SCALING PLOTS
C
C   SUBROUTINE SCAL (XSCALE,XMIN,XMAX,XLMIN,XLMAX,XLIN)
C   DIMENSION X(6)
C   SXMAX=XMAX
C   SXMIN=XMIN
C   1 I,J=1
C   2 I=(XSCALE)3,3,6
C
C   DETERMINATION OF SCALE RANGE
C
C   3 M1=ALOG10(ABS(XMIN))
C   M2=ALOG10(ABS(XMAX))
C   IF (IABS(IABS(M1)-IABS(M2))-1)5,4,4
C   4 XM=M1
C   XM=10.**XM
C   GO TO 7
C   5 XM=M1-1
C   XM=10.**XM
C   GO TO 7
C   6 XM=XSCALE
C
C   SCALE FACTORS ALLOWED
C
C   7 X(1)=1.*XM
C   X(2)=2.*XM
C   X(3)=2.5*XM
C   X(4)=5.*XM
C   X(5)=7.5*XM
C   X(6)=10.*XM

```

SCAL001
 SCAL002
 SCAL003
 SCAL004
 SCAL005
 SCAL006
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 SCAL011
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 SCAL026
 SCAL027
 SCAL028
 SCAL029
 SCAL030
 SCAL031
 SCAL032
 SCAL033

	IF(XSCALE)8,8,24	SCAL034
C		SCAL035
C	AUTOMATIC SCALING	SCAL036
C		SCAL037
C		SCAL038
	8 DO 21 I=1,6	SCAL039
C	DETERMINATION OF SCALED MINIMUM	SCAL040
C		SCAL041
	XMIN=SMIN	SCAL042
	XMAX=SMAX	SCAL043
	NSCALE=XMIN/X(I)	SCAL044
	IF(NSCALE)11,9,12	SCAL045
	9 IF(XMIN)11,13,10	SCAL046
10	XMIN=0.	SCAL047
	GO TO 13	SCAL048
11	XN=NSCALE-1	SCAL049
	XMIN=XN*X(I)	SCAL050
	GO TO 13	SCAL051
12	XN=NSCALE	SCAL052
	XMIN=XN*X(I)	SCAL053
C		SCAL054
C	DETERMINATION OF SCALED MAXIMUM	SCAL055
C		SCAL056
	13 NSCALE=XMAX/X(I)+1.	SCAL057
	XN=NSCALE	SCAL058
	XMAX=XN*X(I)	SCAL059
C		SCAL060
C	LENTH OF SCALE AXIS CALCULATED AT THIS POINT	SCAL061
C		SCAL062
	XLIN=(XMAX-XMIN)/X(I)	SCAL063
	IF(XLIN-XLMAX)14,18,17	SCAL064
14	IF(XLIN-XLMIN)15,18,18	SCAL065
15	IF(I-1)35,16,16	SCAL066
16	XM=XM*1.E+01	SCAL067
	IJ=IJ+1	SCAL068
	IF(IJ-4)7,7,23	SCAL069
17	IF(I-6)21,177,35	SCAL070
177	XM=XM*1.E-01	SCAL071
	IJ=IJ+1	SCAL072
	IF(IJ-4)7,7,23	SCAL073
18	IF(XSCALE)19,20,35	SCAL074
19	IF(ABS(XSCALE)-X(I))22,20,22	SCAL075
20	XSCALE=X(I)	SCAL076
	GO TO 39	SCAL077
21	CONTINUE	SCAL078
22	XSCALE=ABS(XSCALE)	SCAL079
	XMIN=SMIN	SCAL080
	XMAX=SMAX	SCAL081
	GO TO 1	SCAL082
23	IF(XSCALE)38,36,35	SCAL083
C		SCAL084
C	FIXED SCALING	SCAL085
C		SCAL086
	24 DO 25 I=1,6	SCAL087
	IF(XSCALE-X(I))25,26,25	SCAL088
	25 CONTINUE	SCAL089
	GO TO 37	SCAL090
C		SCAL091
C	DETERMINATION OF SCALE MINIMUM	SCAL092
C		SCAL093
	26 NSCALE=XMIN/XSCALE	SCAL094
	IF(NSCALE)28,27,30	SCAL095
	27 IF(XMIN)28,31,29	SCAL096

28	XN=NSCALE-1	SCAL097
	XMIN=XN*XSCALE	SCAL098
	GO TO 31	SCAL099
29	XMIN=0.	SCAL100
	GO TO 31	SCAL101
30	XN=NSCALE	SCAL102
	XMIN=XN*XSCALE	SCAL103
C		SCAL104
C	DETERMINATION OF SCALED MAXIMUM	SCAL105
C		SCAL106
31	NSCALE=XMAX/XSCALE+1.	SCAL107
	XN=NSCALE	SCAL108
	XMAX=XN*XSCALE	SCAL109
C		SCAL110
C	LENGTH OF SCALE AXIS	SCAL111
C		SCAL112
	XLIN=(XMAX-XMIN)/XSCALE	SCAL113
	IF (XLIN-XLMAX) 32,39,33	SCAL114
32	IF (XLIN-XLMIN) 34,39,39	SCAL115
33	XSCALE=XSCALE*1.E+01	SCAL116
	IJ=IJ+1	SCAL117
	IF (IJ-4) 2,2,37	SCAL118
34	XSCALE=XSCALE*1.E-01	SCAL119
	IJ=IJ+1	SCAL120
	IF (IJ-4) 2,2,37	SCAL121
35	STOP	SCAL122
36	WRITE (6,200) XMAX,XMIN,XLIN, (X(I),I=1,6)	SCAL123
	GO TO 35	SCAL124
37	WRITE (6,201) XMAX,XMIN,XLIN, (X(I),I=1,6)	SCAL125
	GO TO 35	SCAL126
38	WRITE (6,202) XMAX,XMIN,XLIN, (X(I),I=1,6)	SCAL127
	GO TO 22	SCAL128
200	FORMAT(42X,36HAUTOMATIC SCALING CANNOT BE ACHIEVED/30X,5HXMAX=1E14	SCAL129
	1.5,2X,5HXMN=1E14.5,2X,5HXLIN=1E14.5//51X,17HSCALE FACTORS ARE//18	SCAL130
	2X,6E14.5//)	SCAL131
201	FORMAT(45X,32HFIXED SCALING CANNOT BE ACHIEVED/30X,5HXMAX=1E14.5,2	SCAL132
	1X,5HXMN=1E14.5,2X,5HXLIN=1E14.5//51X,17HSCALE FACTORS ARE//18X,6E	SCAL133
	214.5//)	SCAL134
202	FORMAT(9X,76HAUTOMATIC SCALING CANNOT ACHIEVE DESIRED SCALE FACTOR	SCAL135
	1,WILL TRY FIXED SCALING//30X,5HXMAX=1E14.5,2X,5HXMN=1E14.5,2X,5HX	SCAL136
	2LIN=1E14.5//51X,17HSCALE FACTORS ARE//18X,6E14.5//)	SCAL137
39	RETURN	SCAL138
	END	SCAL139

```

C      ***** PTV PROGRAM *****
C
C      SUBROUTINE PTV(TIMER2,T3,T4,T5,RAD,PTS,OPTION,COSA,RHOW,CWAT,
1 T,V,VS)
C
C      THIS SUBPROGRAM CONTROLS THE ITERATION FOR THE PEAK
C      TRANSLATIONAL VELOCITY, PTV. IT IS THE ONLY SUBROUTINE OF THE
C      PTV PROGRAM WHICH IS CALLED FROM THE MAIN PROGRAM.
C
C      DIMENSION QX(1000),QY(1000),IS(2)
C      DIMENSION G(6)
C      DIMENSION A(50),C(50)
C      COMMON /QXY/QX,QY
C      COMMON /GIS/IS
C
C      IF(OPTION.GT.0.) GO TO 10
C      WRITE(6,580)
C      WRITE(6,600) TIMER2,T3,T4,T5,RAD,PTS,OPTION,COSA,RHOW,CWAT
C      WRITE(6,590)
C
C      74.21457 IS A UNITS CONVERSION FACTOR
10 VC=2.*74.21457/RHOW/RAD
C      N=PTS
C      T=T4
C      DT=(T5-T)/FLOAT(N-1)
C      IF(T.LE.0.) N=N-1
C      IF(T.LE.0.) T=DT/2.
C      IS(1)=2
C      IS(2)=1
C      G(2)=CWAT/RAD
C      G(3)=TIMER2
C      G(5)=SQRT(TIMER2-T3)
C      G(6)=SQRT(TIMER2)
C      INITIAL SEARCH FOR MAXIMUM VELOCITY
C      DO 40 I=1,N
C      G(1)=T
C      V=VC*FV(G)
C      A(I)=T
C      C(I)=V
C      VS=2.*COSA*V
C      IF(OPTION.LE.0.) WRITE(6,610) T,V,VS
C      T=T+DT
40 CONTINUE
C      ITERATION FOR PTV
C      DETERMINE THE MAXIMUM VELOCITY FROM C ARRAY
C      CALL XMAX(C,N,M,M1)
C      A2=A(M1)
C      C2=C(M1)
C      A(1)=A(M)
C      C(1)=C(M)
C      A(2)=A2
C      C(2)=C2
C      DA=DT
C      T=A(1)-1.8*DA
C      IF(T.LE.0.) T=DA/5.
C      DT=DA/2.
C      DO 45 I=3,10
C      G(1)=T
C      V=VC*FV(G)
C      A(I)=T
C      C(I)=V
C      VS=2.*COSA*V
C      IF(OPTION.LE.0.) WRITE(6,610) T,V,VS

```

```

      T=T+DT
45  CONTINUE
      N=10
      IF (IABS(M-M1).LT.3) GO TO 55
      T=A(2)-0.8*DA
      IF (T.LE.0.) T=DA/5.
      DT=DA/3.
      DO 50 I=11,16
      G(1)=T
      V=VC*FV(G)
      A(I)=T
      C(I)=V
      VS=2.*COSA*V
      IF (OPTION.LE.0.) WRITE (6,610) T,V,VS
      T=T+DT
50  CONTINUE
      N=16
55  CONTINUE
      DO 75 JJ=1,6
      CALL XMAX(C,N,M,M1)
      IF (JJ.LT.3) GO TO 62
      IF (ABS((C(M)-C(M1))/C(M)).LT.0.001) GO TO 110
      IF (JJ.EQ.6) GO TO 120
62  N=10
      T1=A(M)
      T2=A(M1)
      V1=C(M)
      V2=C(M1)
      A(9)=T1
      A(10)=T2
      C(9)=V1
      C(10)=V2
      DT=ABS(T1-T2)/5.
      II=1
      DO 70 I=1,8
      T=T1+DT*FLOAT((I-10)/2*II)
      IF (T .LE. 0.0) GO TO 64
      G(1)=T
      V=VC*FV(G)
      VS=2.*COSA*V
      GO TO 66
C   WHEN T IS LESS THAN ZERO SET TO ZERO.
64  T = 0.0
      V = 0.0
66  IF (OPTION .LE. 0.0) WRITE (6,610) T,V,VS
      A(I)=T
      C(I)=V
      II=-1*II
70  CONTINUE
75  CONTINUE
110 V=C(M)
      T=A(M)
      VS=2.*COSA*C(M)
      IF (OPTION.LE.0.) WRITE (6,620) A(M),C(M),VS
      RETURN
120 V=C(M)
      T=A(M)
      VS=2.*COSA*C(M)
      VS1=2.*COSA*C(M1)
      WRITE (6,630) T,V,VS,A(M1),C(M1),VS1
      RETURN
C
C
580 FORMAT(1H1,10X,30HTRANSLATIONAL VELOCITY PROGRAM )

```

```

590 FORMAT(1H0,5X,45HITERATION FOR PEAK TRANSLATIONAL VELOCITY PTV //
      1 12X,9HTIME(SEC),8X,16HVELOCITY(FT/SEC) ,3X,25HVERTICAL VELOCITY(F
      2T/SEC) /29X,16HTARGET SUBMERGED,7X,17HTARGET AT SURFACE )
600 FORMAT(1H0,5X,23HINPUT TO SUBROUTINE PTV // 10X,
      1 45HTIMER2,T3,T4,T5,RAD,PTS,OPTION,COSA,RHOW,CWAT //1P5E14.5/
      2 1P5E14.5 )
610 FORMAT(1P3E22.6)
620 FORMAT(1H0,6X,20H***** ,9X,3HPTV,19X,3HPTV//
      1 1P3E22.6)
630 FORMAT(1H0,42H*** WARNING ITERATION DID NOT CONVERGE *** ,5X,
      1 35HMAXIMUM AND NEAREST VALUE ARE GIVEN //
      1 12X,9HTIME(SEC),8X,16HVELOCITY(FT/SEC) ,3X,25HVERTICAL VELOCITY(F
      2T/SEC) /29X,16HTARGET SUBMERGED,7X,17HTARGET AT SURFACE /
      3 (1P3E22.6))
C
      END

```

```

      FUNCTION FV(G)
C
C      THIS SUBPROGRAM SETS UP THE INTEGRATION FOR
C      THE TRANSLATIONAL VELOCITY V
C
      DIMENSION G(6)
      EXTERNAL F1
      DATA N/18/
C
      NN=FLOAT(N)*G(1)*G(2)/8.
      NN=MAX0(NN,8)
      NN=MIN0(NN,N)
      X=G(1)-8./G(2)
      IF(X.GT.G(3)) GO TO 43
      Z1=G(6)
      IF(X.GT.0.) Z1=SQRT(G(3)-X)
      IF(G(1).GT.G(3)) GO TO 40
      G(4)=-1.0
      Z2=SQRT(G(3)-G(1))
C      INTEGRATION FOR T .LE. TIMER2
      FV=-FGI(Z1,Z2,NN,F1,G)
      RETURN
40 Z2=0.
      Z3=SQRT(G(1)-G(3))
      IF(G(3).EQ.0.) GO TO 45
      G(4)=-1.0
      N1=Z1/(Z1+Z3)*FLOAT(NN)+2.0
      NNN=Z3/(Z1+Z3)*FLOAT(NN)+2.0
C      INTEGRATION FOR INTERVAL WHICH INCLUDES TIMER2
      V1=-FGI(Z1,Z2,N1,F1,G)
      G(4)=1.0
      V2=FGI(Z2,Z3,NNN,F1,G)
      FV=V1+V2
      RETURN
43 Z2=SQRT(X-G(3))
      Z3=SQRT(G(1)-G(3))
45 G(4)=1.0
C      INTEGRATION FOR T LARGER THAN TIMER2 BUT THE
C      INTERVAL DOES NOT INCLUDE TIMER2.
      FV=FGI(Z2,Z3,NN,F1,G)
      RETURN
      END

```

FUNCTION F1(Z,G)

C THIS SUBPROGRAM CALCULATES THE PRODUCT INCIDENT PRESSURE *
C REDUCED STEP WAVE ACCELERATION BY CALLING THE INTERPOLATION
C PROGRAMS VTAB AND PTAB.
C

DIMENSION QX(1000),QY(1000),IS(2)
DIMENSION G(6),QQX(120),QQY(120)
COMMON /QXY/QX,QY
COMMON /QIS/IS

C REDUCED STEP WAVE ACCELERATION OF A CYLINDER
C

DATA (QQX(I),I=1,106) / 0.,.0125,.025,.0375,.050,.075,.100,
1 .125,.150,.175,.200,.225,.250,.275,.300,.325,.350,.375,
2 .4000,.425,.450,.475,.500,.525,.550,.575,.600,.625,.650,
3 .675,.700,.725,.750,.775,.800,.825,.850,.875,.900,.925,.950,
4 .975,1.00,1.05,1.10,1.15,1.20,1.25,1.30,1.35,1.40,1.45,
5 1.50,1.55,1.60,1.65,1.70,1.75,1.80,1.85,1.90,1.95,2.00,
6 2.05,2.10,2.15,2.20,2.25,2.30,2.35,2.40,2.45,2.50,2.55,
7 2.60,2.65,2.70,2.75,2.80,2.85,2.90,3.00,3.10,3.2,3.3,3.4,
8 3.5,3.6,3.7,3.8,3.9,4.0,4.2,4.4,4.6,4.8,5.0,5.25,5.50,
9 5.75,6.00,6.25,6.5,7.0,7.5,8.0 /
DATA (QQY(I),I=1,60) / 0.0, .198193,.275935,.332694,.378180,
1 .448836,.502189,.544000,.577342,.604111,.625589,.642701,
2 .656143,.666457,.674079,.679365,.682612,.684070,.683955,
3 .682452,.679721,.675904,.671127,.665499,.659120,.652078,
4 .644453,.636315,.627730,.618755,.609444,.599844,.589999,
5 .579949,.569730,.559374,.548913,.538372,.527777,.517151,
6 .506515,.495887,.485284,.464215,.443417,.422977,.402968,
7 .383447,.364460,.346042,.328218,.311008,.294424,.278471,
8 .263152,.248465,.234404,.220960,.208124,.195881 /
DATA (QQY(I),I=61,106) / .184219,.173122,.162573,.152555,
1 .143051,.134041,.125509,.117435,.109801,.102590,.095782,
2 .089361,.083308,.077608,.072242,.067196,.062453,.057999,
3 .053818,.049897,.046221,.039556,.033725,.028637,.024209,
4 .020368,.017044,.014177,.011712,.009599,.007795,.006260,
5 .003863,.002172,.001009,.000230,-0.000267,-0.000619,
6 -0.000774,-0.000804,-0.000767,-0.000696,-0.000606,
7 -0.000430,-0.000297,-0.000206 /

C IF(G(4).GT.0.) GO TO 20
X=G(3)-Z*Z
GO TO 30
20 X=G(3)+Z*Z
30 XD=(G(1)-X)*G(2)
IF(Z.GT.G(5)) GO TO 35
P=PTAB(X,QX,QY,IS(2))
GO TO 40
35 P=VTAB(X,QX,QY,IS(2))
40 F1=Z*P*VTAB(XD,QQX,QQY,IS(1))
RETURN
END

NOLTR 71-110

SUBROUTINE XMAX(B,N,M,M1)

C
C
C
C
C
C

THIS SUBPROGRAM DETERMINES THE LOCATIONS OF THE TWO LARGEST
ABSOLUTE VALUES OF MEMBERS OF THE B ARRAY.

```

    DIMENSION R(50)
    X=ABS(B(1))
    M=1
    DO 10 I=2,N
    IF(ABS(B(I)).LT.X) GO TO 10
    M=I
    X=ABS(B(M))
10  CONTINUE
    M1=1
    IF(M.EQ.1) M1=2
    X=ABS(B(M1))
    DO 20 I=2,N
    IF(ABS(B(I)).LT.X) GO TO 20
    IF(I.EQ.M) GO TO 20
    M1=I
    X=ABS(B(M1))
20  CONTINUE
    RETURN
    END

```

FUNCTION VTAB(X,Y,Z,K)

C
C
C
C
C
C
C
C
C
C

THIS SUBPROGRAM PERFORMS A SECOND ORDER LAGRANGIAN INTERPOLATION

THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE IS STORED IN THE Y ARRAY IN INCREASING
ORDER. THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE IS STORED IN THE Z ARRAY.
X IS THE POINT AT WHICH THE FUNCTION IS TO BE EVALUATED.
K IS THE NUMBER OF THE ELEMENT IN THE Y ARRAY WHICH IS FIRST
COMPARED WITH X.

```

    DIMENSION Y(1000),Z(1000)
    IF(X.LE.0.) GO TO 50
    DO 10 I=K,1000
    J=I
    IF(Y(I).GT.X) GO TO 20
10  CONTINUE
20  J=MAX0(3,J-1)
    DO 30 I=1,1000
    IF(Y(J).LT.X) GO TO 40
    J=J-1
    IF(J.LT.3) GO TO 40
30  CONTINUE
40  K=J+1
    IF(Z(J).EQ.Z(K)) GO TO 60
    L=J-1
    A=(X-Y(K))/(Y(J)-Y(L))
    C=(X-Y(L))/(Y(K)-Y(J))
    IF((A.LT.-5.0).OR.(C.GT.5.0)) GO TO 60
    B=(X-Y(J))/(Y(K)-Y(L))
    VTAB=C*(B*Z(K)-A*Z(J))+A*B*Z(L)
    RETURN
50  VTAB=0.
    RETURN
60  VTAB=Z(J)+(X-Y(J))*(Z(K)-Z(J))/(Y(K)-Y(J))
    RETURN
    END

```



```

C
C
C
C
C
C
C
C
FUNCTION PTAB(X,Y,Z,K)

THIS SUBPROGRAM PERFORMS A SECOND ORDER LAGRANGIAN INTERPOLATION
WITH PROVISIONS FOR HANDLING A SINGULARITY.
FUNCTION ARGUMENTS ARE THE SAME AS IN VTAB .

DIMENSION Y(1000),Z(1000)
IF(X.LE.0.) GO TO 50
DO 10 I=K,1000
  J=I
  IF(Y(I).GT.X) GO TO 20
10 CONTINUE
20 J=MAX0(3,J-1)
  DO 30 I=1,1000
    IF(Y(J).LT.X) GO TO 40
    J=J-1
    IF(J.LT.3) GO TO 40
30 CONTINUE
40 J=J+1
  JJ=J

C
C
C
C
THE FOLLOWING THREE STATEMENTS PROVIDE FOR EXTRAPOLATION
AROUND A SINGULARITY.

IF(ABS(Z(J)).GT.1.0E20)JJ=J-2
IF(ABS(Z(J-1)).GT.1.0E20)JJ=J+1
IF((JJ.EQ.J).AND.(ABS(Z(J-2)).LT.1.0E20)) JJ=J-1

C
J=JJ
K=J+1
IF(Z(J).EQ.Z(K)) GO TO 60
L=J-1
A=(X-Y(K))/(Y(J)-Y(L))
C=(X-Y(L))/(Y(K)-Y(J))
IF((A.LT.-5.0).OR.(C.GT.5.0)) GO TO 60
B=(X-Y(J))/(Y(K)-Y(L))
PTAB=C*(B*Z(K)-A*Z(J))+A*B*Z(L)
RETURN
50 PTAB=0.
  RETURN
60 PTAB=Z(J)+(X-Y(J))*(Z(K)-Z(J))/(Y(K)-Y(J))
  RETURN
END

```

TABLE 8.1 FULL OUTPUT FOR A SPHERICAL WAVE BOTTOM REFLECTION

B-1

TABLE B.1 CONTINUED

ROSENBAUM METHOD
FAST NON-RIGID BOTTOMDT
.2205490E-02
EDT
.4943887E+00

REDUCED TIME T	SECOND ROW T	THIRD ROW T	STEPWAVE RESPONSE STPW PROT WESLOUP	CONVOLUTION= F1/THETA PS REDUCED IMPULSE	PD VMTO REDUCED EFLUX	TIME SECONDS PRE PCSTMP	PRESSURE PSI	IMPULSE ENERGY FLUX REDUCED PLSIMP
.1000000E+01	0.	0.	0.	0.	.4711182E+03	0.	.4711182E+03	0.
	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
.1000011E+01	0.	0.	0.	0.	.3791604E+03	.6302043E-02	.3791604E+03	0.
	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
.1008822E+01	0.	0.	0.	0.	.3051518E+03	.1260409E-01	.3051518E+03	.4816675E+01
	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	.1606213E+00
	0.	0.	0.	0.	.2235703E+01	.4816675E+01	.2235703E+01	.2235703E+01
.1013233E+01	0.	0.	0.	0.	.2455890E+03	.1890613E-01	.2455890E+03	.4816675E+01
	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	.1606213E+00
	0.	0.	0.	0.	.2235703E+01	.4816675E+01	.2235703E+01	.2235703E+01
.1017644E+01	0.	0.	0.	0.	.1976523E+03	.2520817E-01	.1976523E+03	.7936523E+01
	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	.2280082E+00
	0.	0.	0.	0.	.3683804E+01	.7936523E+01	.3683804E+01	.3683804E+01
.1022055E+01	0.	0.	0.	0.	.1590725E+03	.3151021E-01	.1590725E+03	.7936523E+01
	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	.2280082E+00
	0.	0.	0.	0.	.3683804E+01	.7936523E+01	.3683804E+01	.3683804E+01
.1026646E+01	0.	0.	0.	0.	.1280230E+03	.3781224E-01	.1280230E+03	.9158816E+01
	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	.2418550E+00
	0.	0.	0.	0.	.3801094E+03	.9688369E+01	.3801094E+03	.4496943E+01
.1030877E+01	0.	0.	0.	0.	.1122591E+00	.4411430E-01	.1122591E+00	.9158816E+01
	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	.2418550E+00
	0.	0.	0.	0.	.4251146E+01	.9688369E+01	.4251146E+01	.4496943E+01
.1035288E+01	0.	0.	0.	0.	.1030341E+03	.5041634E-01	.1030341E+03	.6577165E+01
	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	.1957243E+00
	0.	0.	0.	0.	.3062838E+03	.9688369E+01	.3062838E+03	.4496943E+01
.1039699E+01	0.	0.	0.	0.	.8292281E+02	.5571838E-01	.8292281E+02	.6577165E+01
	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	.1957243E+00
	0.	0.	0.	0.	.3052850E+01	.9688369E+01	.3052850E+01	.4496943E+01
.1044110E+01	0.	0.	0.	0.	.6673705E+02	.5571838E-01	.6673705E+02	.6577165E+01
	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	.1957243E+00
	0.	0.	0.	0.	.1988634E+03	.9688369E+01	.1988634E+03	.4496943E+01
.1048521E+01	0.	0.	0.	0.	.3052850E+01	.5371061E+02	.3052850E+01	.4898913E+01
	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	.1762299E+00
	0.	0.	0.	0.	.1602398E+03	.9688369E+01	.1602398E+03	.4496943E+01
	0.	0.	0.	0.	.2273874E+01	.5371061E+02	.2273874E+01	.4898913E+01
	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	.1762299E+00
	0.	0.	0.	0.	.1291177E+03	.5371061E+02	.1291177E+03	.4898913E+01
	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	.1762299E+00
	0.	0.	0.	0.	.2273874E+01	.5371061E+02	.2273874E+01	.4898913E+01

NOT REPRODUCIBLE

[illegible]

TABLE B.1 CONTINUED

TRANSLATIONAL VELOCITY PROGRAM			
INPUT TO SUBROUTINE PTV			
TIMER2,T3,T4,T5,RAD,PTS,OPTION,COSA,RHOW,CWAT			
0.	-6.30204E-03	0.	6.30204E-02 2.20000E+01
3.00000E+01	0.	3.36336E-01	1.03000E+00 4.90000E+03
ITERATION FOR PEAK TRANSLATIONAL VELOCITY PTV			
TIME (SEC)	VELOCITY (FT/SEC) TARGET SUBMERGED	VELOCITY (FT/SEC) TARGET AT SURFACE	
1.08659E-03	6.52545E-01	4.38949E-01	
3.25967E-03	2.14704E+00	1.44259E+00	
5.43279E-03	2.92202E+00	1.96556E+00	
7.60591E-03	3.07352E+00	2.06747E+00	
9.77903E-03	2.88751E+00	1.94235E+00	
1.19521E-02	2.59236E+00	1.74381E+00	
1.41252E-02	2.32079E+00	1.56113E+00	
1.62983E-02	2.06858E+00	1.39145E+00	
1.84715E-02	1.83178E+00	1.23219E+00	
2.06446E-02	1.62006E+00	1.08977E+00	
2.28177E-02	1.42953E+00	9.61628E-01	
2.49908E-02	1.25958E+00	8.47288E-01	
2.71639E-02	1.10954E+00	7.46358E-01	
2.93370E-02	9.75797E-01	6.56391E-01	
3.15102E-02	8.56797E-01	5.76345E-01	
3.36833E-02	7.51192E-01	5.05307E-01	
3.58564E-02	6.56691E-01	4.41738E-01	
3.80295E-02	5.72365E-01	3.85014E-01	
4.02026E-02	4.97279E-01	3.34504E-01	
4.23758E-02	4.29751E-01	2.89081E-01	
4.45489E-02	3.69307E-01	2.48423E-01	
4.67220E-02	3.15231E-01	2.12047E-01	
4.88951E-02	2.66621E-01	1.79349E-01	
5.10682E-02	2.23178E-01	1.50126E-01	
5.32413E-02	1.84285E-01	1.23963E-01	
5.54145E-02	1.49371E-01	1.00477E-01	
5.75876E-02	1.18230E-01	7.95304E-02	
5.97607E-02	9.03849E-02	6.07994E-02	
6.19338E-02	6.54620E-02	4.40345E-02	
6.4101E-03	2.36388E+00	1.59012E+00	
4.78086E-03	2.76755E+00	1.86165E+00	
5.86741E-03	2.99279E+00	2.01317E+00	
6.95397E-03	3.07552E+00	2.06884E+00	
8.04053E-03	3.05498E+00	2.05500E+00	
9.12709E-03	2.86375E+00	1.99364E+00	
1.02136E-02	2.83135E+00	1.90457E+00	
1.13002E-02	2.68201E+00	1.80411E+00	
6.43243E-03	3.05073E+00	2.05214E+00	
7.47552E-03	3.07657E+00	2.06953E+00	
6.56281E-03	3.05930E+00	2.05791E+00	
7.34513E-03	3.07835E+00	2.07073E+00	
6.69320E-03	3.06634E+00	2.06264E+00	
7.21475E-03	3.07882E+00	2.07104E+00	
6.82359E-03	3.07173E+00	2.06627E+00	
7.08436E-03	3.07790E+00	2.07042E+00	
7.11044E-03	3.07820E+00	2.07062E+00	
7.31906E-03	3.07856E+00	2.07084E+00	
7.13652E-03	3.07844E+00	2.07078E+00	
7.32988E-03	3.07871E+00	2.07096E+00	

TABLE B.1 CONTINUED

7.162597E-03	3.078628E+00	2.070909E+00
7.266907E-03	3.078805E+00	2.071028E+00
7.188675E-03	3.078755E+00	2.070995E+00
7.240830F-03	3.078843E+00	2.071054E+00
*****	PTV	
7.240830F-03	3.078843E+00	2.071054E+00

TABLE B.2 SHORT OUTPUT FOR A SPHERICAL WAVE BOTTOM REFLECTION

DEPTH OF WATER IN FT DEPTH OF EXPLOSION IN FT DEPTH OF GAUGE IN FT HORIZONTAL DISTANCE BETWEEN CHARGE AND GAUGE IN FT ***** CALCULATION GEOMETRY CHANGED FOR SLOPING BOTTOM DEPTH OF WATER IN FT DEPTH OF GAUGE IN FT HORIZONTAL DISTANCE BETWEEN CHARGE AND GAUGE IN FT WEIGHT OF EXPLOSIVE CHARGE IN LB (OR KT) VELOCITY OF SOUND IN WATER IN FT/SEC VELOCITY OF SOUND IN BOTTOM IN FT/SEC VELOCITY OF SHEARWAVE IN FT/SEC DENSITY OF WATER IN GM/CC DENSITY OF BOTTOM IN GM/CC COEFFICIENT OF SW PRESSURE FORMULA IN PSI PRINT OUT CONTROL PARAMETER (Z5=GT.0. FOR SHORTER PRINT OUT) EXPONENT OF SW PRESSURE FORMULA COEFFICIENT OF SW TIME CONSTANT FORMULA EXPONENT OF SW TIME CONSTANT FORMULA NUMBER OF SUBDIVISIONS OF THETA DURATION AFTER DIRECT ARRIVAL IN MULTIPLES OF THETA DESIRED RATIO BETWEEN INCIDENT AND CRITICAL ANGLE SCALING PARAMETER FOR Y-AXIS (PSI PER INCH OF GRAPH) SCALING PARAMETER FOR X-AXIS (MICROSECONDS PER INCH OF GRAPH) SLOPE OF BOTTOM IN DEGREES PARAMETER THAT SELECTS THEORY ARRIVAL TIME OF GROUND WAVE IN MICROSECONDS PLOT CONTROL PARAMETER (Z3 = 0. MEANS PLOTS ARE WANTED) CYLINDER RADIUS IN FT PRINT CONTROL PARAMETER (FULL PRINT OUT IN SUBROUTINE PTV IF APRINT.LE.0.)		BOTTOM REFLECTION RUN NUMBER 2 INPUT	DATE 06/29/71
BIGH= .54064000E+01 D= .74166000E+00 DGAU= .13000000E+01 SMALLR= .39416600E+01 BIGH= .40401293F+01 DGAU= .39236405E+01 SMALLR= .23923685E+01 WCH= .12500000E-02 CHATER= .49000000E+04 CBOT= .18500000E+05 CSHEAR= .10200000E+05 RHOAT= .99800000E+00 RHOBOT= .27203000E+01 PRECDE= .15400000E+05 Z5= .10000000E+01 PREEXP= .11300000E+01 THECOE= .75000000E-04 THEEXP= -.22000000E+00 STEPS= .10000000E+02 DURAT= .46528584E+01 THOVAL= 0. X1= .10000000E+03 X2= .10000000E+02 SLOPE= .45000000E+02 Z1= -0. Z2= -0. Z3= .10000000E+01 RADIUS=0. APRINT= -0.			
ANGLE OF INCIDENT WAVE IN DEGREES VELOCITY OF STONLEY WAVE IN FT/SEC POISSON RATIO REDUCED TIME OF SURFACE REFLECTION CRITICAL ANGLE OF COMPRESSION WAVE IN DEGREES CRITICAL ANGLE OF SHEARWAVE IN DEGREES REDUCED ARRIVAL TIME OF CRITICALLY REFRACTED SHEAR WAVE ANGLE OF PRESSURE WAVE IN BOTTOM IN DEGREES REFLECTION COEFFICIENT ANGLE OF SHEARWAVE IN BOTTOM IN DEGREES ANGLE OF PHASESHIFT IN DEGREES REDUCED TIME OF PRECURSOR ARRIVAL REDUCED TIME OF PLAK OF BOTTOM REFLECTED WAVE SLANT DISTANCE BETWEEN CHARGE AND GAUGE=CHARACTERISTIC LENGTH IN FT, REDUCED SLANT DISTANCE (RACTU/WCH**1/3) CHARACTERISTIC TIME=RACTU/CHATER IN SECONDS, CHARACTERISTIC PRESSURE=FREE WATER SW PEAK PRESSURE IN PSI REDUCED TIME CONSTANT OF INCIDENT WAVE ACTUAL SW TIME CONSTANT IN MILLISECONDS REDUCED TIME CONSTANT OF BOTTOM REFLECTED WAVE BOTTOM REFLECTED WAVE TIME CONSTANT IN MILLISECONDS		THE= .35013398E+02 CTSON= .48865514E+04 POISR= .28162126E+00 RS= .11150537E+01 ALPHA= .15358929E+02 BETHA= 28.711 SHD2R2= .10410370E+01 THEONE= -0. CR= .10000000E+01 ANGA= -0. EE= -.47801586E+02 D2R2= .98634537E+00 R2= .10473669E+01 RACTU= .39810083E+01 REDR= .36956407E+02 TACT= .81245067E-03 PACT= .26063414E+03 THETA= .22001857E-01 THET= .17875424E-01 THETAR= .2227012E-01 THETR= .18058351E-01	
SMALLH .3298469E+01	DEZERO -.318198/E+01	CONSTANTS OF THE CALCULATION O2 COSAL .8578124E+00 .9642855E+00	COSTH .8190180E+00 .5737678E+00

TABLE B.2 CONTINUED

ROSENBAUM METHOD
RIGID BOTTOM WITH FAST SHEAR WAVE
DT
.152095E-02 .953748E+00

REDUCED TIME T	PART	ENERGY FLUX	PD	TIME SECONDS	PRESSURE PSI	IMPULSE
.946345E+00	0.	0.	0.	-.1109371E-04	0.	0.
.984449E+00	.2459025E+01	0.	0.	-.938410E-05	.2459025E+01	.8010188E-05
.990537E+00	.342055E+01	.201987E-08	0.	-.7674613E-05	.342055E+01	.8010188E-05
.992657E+00	.3393037E+01	.201987E-08	0.	-.5965062E-05	.3393037E+01	.1942298E-04
.994742E+00	.303500E+01	.540279E-08	0.	-.455512E-05	.303500E+01	.1542298E-04
.996846E+00	.2543975E+01	.540279E-08	0.	-.2545961E-05	.2543975E+01	.1542298E-04
.998970E+00	.2049203E+01	.7398414E-08	0.	-.8364102E-06	.2049203E+01	.2814175E-04
ARRIVAL OF DIRECT WAVE P = .762448E+03						
.1001175E+01	.156938E+01	.7398414E-08	.2482092E+03	.8731405E-06	.2497786E+03	.2414175E-04
.1003175E+01	.1138247E+01	.152117E-04	.255710E+03	.2582691E-05	.2267093E+03	.7278453E-03
.100524E+01	.766901E+00	.152117E-04	.2449975E+03	.4292242E-05	.2057645E+03	.7278453E-03
.100737E+01	.460164E+00	.281263E-04	.1463005E+03	.6001793E-05	.1467607E+03	.1432481E-02
.1011594E+01	.2194434E+00	.281263E-04	.1493088E+03	.7711343E-05	.1493282E+03	.1432481E-02
.101370E+01	.4533037E-01	.369249E-04	.1534648E+03	.920894E-05	.1539121E+03	.2013036E-02
.1015104E+01	.415334E-01	.369249E-04	.1398332E+03	.111304E-04	.1397717E+03	.2013036E-02
.1017304E+01	.3948816E-01	.4285207E-04	.1270746E+03	.124400E-04	.1269801E+03	.2491698E-02
.1019304E+01	.3520163E-01	.4285207E-04	.1154891E+03	.1454955E-04	.1154241E+03	.2491698E-02
.102017E+01	.4420993E-01	.4691592E-04	.1049558E+03	.1625910E-04	.1050040E+03	.2886992E-02
.102217E+01	.2506342E+00	.4691592E-04	.9538320E+02	.1796855E-04	.9563384E+02	.2886992E-02
.102421E+01	.588821E+00	.497056E-04	.866837E+02	.1967820E-04	.8724250E+02	.3214532E-02
.102632E+01	.4987382E+00	.497056E-04	.777759E+02	.2138775E-04	.7977633E+02	.3214532E-02
.102842E+01	.1611407E+01	.514469E-04	.7159240E+02	.2309730E-04	.7320409E+02	.3487805E-02
.103053E+01	.2464014E+01	.514469E-04	.6506292E+02	.2480495E-04	.6752694E+02	.3487805E-02
.103243E+01	.3470633E+01	.530340E-04	.5912878E+02	.2651440E-04	.679942E+02	.3719227E-02
.103474E+01	.5440911E+01	.530340E-04	.573558E+02	.2822595E-04	.5917679E+02	.3719227E-02
.103664E+01	.8203004E+01	.541096E-04	.4483444E+02	.2993550E-04	.5703784E+02	.3719227E-02
.103895E+01	.1300474E+02	.541096E-04	.443400E+02	.3164505E-04	.5738554E+02	.3922404E-02
.1041154E+01	.2434542E+02	.551508E-04	.4033300E+02	.3335460E-04	.6467842E+02	.4122569E-02
.1041372E+01	.2226901E+02	.551508E-04	.3935594E+02	.3533145E-04	.6820585E+02	.4122569E-02
.104149E+01	.3261254E+02	.5524715E-04	.3554278E+02	.370830E-04	.7215536E+02	.4146718E-02
.1041707E+01	.3663359E+02	.5529715E-04	.3915349E+02	.3368515E-04	.7578708E+02	.4146718E-02
.104182E+01	.4140145E+02	.5547801E-04	.3876804E+02	.340200E-04	.8016949E+02	.4173568E-02
.104214E+01	.4659329E+02	.5547801E-04	.3838638E+02	.3423885E-04	.8497967E+02	.4173568E-02
.104236E+01	.5124452E+02	.5570456E-04	.3800888E+02	.3441570E-04	.8963300E+02	.4203617E-02
.104274E+01	.5823241E+02	.5570456E-04	.3763430E+02	.3459255E-04	.9586691E+02	.4203617E-02
.104279E+01	.643715E+02	.5599266E-04	.3726340E+02	.376940E-04	.1016399E+03	.4237497E-02
.104317E+01	.7075323E+02	.5599266E-04	.3689695E+02	.3494625E-04	.1076502E+03	.4237497E-02
.104331E+01	.7439704E+02	.5635744E-04	.3653371E+02	.3512310E-04	.1149337E+03	.4275648E-02
.104344E+01	.6617744E+02	.5635744E-04	.3617404E+02	.3529995E-04	.1223517E+03	.4275648E-02
.104346E+01	.4362152E+02	.5682744E-04	.3581792E+02	.3594394E+03	.1294394E+03	.4318904E-02
.104389E+01	.1011125E+03	.5682744E-04	.3546531E+02	.3565395E-04	.1365778E+03	.4318904E-02
.1044102E+01	.1077041E+03	.5741149E-04	.3511616E+02	.3583650E-04	.1428202E+03	.4367159E-02
.1044102E+01	.1127494E+03	.5741149E-04	.3477045E+02	.3600735E-04	.1475601E+03	.4367159E-02
.1044537E+01	.1142913E+03	.5808894E-04	.3442815E+02	.3618420E-04	.1487195E+03	.4419140E-02
.104475E+01	.1104204E+03	.5808894E-04	.3408921E+02	.3636105E-04	.1449190E+03	.4419140E-02

NOT REPRODUCIBLE

TABLE B.2 CONTINUED

[illegible]

TABLE B.3 OUTPUT FOR A PLANE WAVE BOTTOM REFLECTION

BOTTOM REFLECTION		DATE	06/29/71
RUN NUMMR		3	
INPUT			
DEPTH OF WATER IN FT	BIGH=	.26042000E+01	
DEPTH OF EXPLOSION IN FT	D=	.14350000E+01	
DEPTH OF GAUGE IN FT	DGAU=	.24900000E+01	
GEOMETRY CHANGED SO THAT ARRIVAL TIME OF GROUNDWAVE IS Z2 = .13500000E+02			
DEPTH OF EXPLOSION IN FT	D=	.14370658E+01	
DEPTH OF GAUGE IN FT	DGAU=	.24879342E+01	
HORIZONTAL DISTANCE BETWEEN CHARGE AND GAUGE IN FT	SMALLP=	.39580000E+01	
WEIGHT OF EXPLOSIVE CHARGE IN LB (OR KT)	WCH=	.12500000E+02	
VELOCITY OF SOUND IN WATER IN FT/SEC	CMATER=	.48700000E+04	
VELOCITY OF SOUND IN BOTTOM IN FT/SEC	CBOT=	.58700000E+04	
VELOCITY OF SHEARWAVE IN FT/SEC	CSHEAR=	0.	
DENSITY OF WATER IN GM/CC	RHOWAT=	.99800000E+00	
DENSITY OF BOTTOM IN GM/CC	RHOBOT=	.18600000E+01	
COEFFICIENT OF SW PRESSURE FORMULA IN PSI	PRECOE=	.15400000E+05	
PRINT OUT CONTROL PARAMETER (75.GT.0. FOR SHORTER PRINT OUT)	Z5=	.100000E+01	
EXPONENT OF SW PRESSURE FORMULA	PREEXP=	.11300000E+01	
COEFFICIENT OF SW TIME CONSTANT FORMULA IN SECONDS	THECOE=	.95000000E-04	
EXPONENT OF SW TIME CONSTANT FORMULA	THEXP=	.22000000E+00	
NUMBER OF SUBDIVISIONS OF THETA	STEPS=	.10000000E+02	
DURATION AFTER DIRECT ARRIVAL IN MULTIPLES OF THETA	DURAT=	.25925359E+01	
DESIRED RATIO BETWEEN INCIDENT AND CRITICAL ANGLE	THOVAL=	.10000000E+01	
SCALING PARAMETER FOR Y-AXIS (PSI PER INCH OF GRAPH)	X1=	.10000000E+03	
SCALING PARAMETER FOR X-AXIS (MICROSECONDS PER INCH OF GRAPH)	X2=	.10000000E+02	
SLOPE OF BOTTOM IN DEGREES	SLOPE=	-0.	
PARAMETER THAT SELECTS THEORY	Z1=	.10000000E+01	
APPROVAL TIME OF GROUND WAVE IN MICROSECONDS	Z2=	.13500000E+02	
PLOT CONTROL PARAMETER (Z3 = 0. MEANS PLOTS ARE WANTED)	Z3=	.10000000E+01	
CYLINDER RADIUS IN FT	RADIUS=	-0.	
PRINT CONTROL PARAMETER (FULL PRINT OUT IN SUBROUTINE PTV IF APRINT.LE.0.)	APRINT=	-0.	
CHARACTERISTIC MAGNITUDES			
ANGLE OF INCIDENT WAVE IN DEGREES	THE=	.72034497E+02	
VELOCITY OF STONLEY WAVE IN FT/SEC	CTSON=	-0.	
POISSON RATIO	POISR=	.50000000E+00	
REDUCED TIME OF SURFACE REFLECTION	RS=	.13611709E+01	
CRITICAL ANGLE OF COMPRESSION WAVE IN DEGREES	ALPHA=	.56062026E+02	
ANGLE OF PRESSURE WAVE IN BOTTOM IN DEGREES	THEONE=	-0.	
REFLECTION COEFFICIENT	CP=	.10000000E+01	
ANGLE OF SHEARWAVE IN BOTTOM IN DEGREES	ANGA=	-0.	
REDUCED TIME OF PHASESHIFT IN DEGREES	EE=	.77981406E+02	
REDUCED TIME OF PRECURSOR ARRIVAL	D2R2=	.97682869E+00	
SLANT DISTANCE BETWEEN CHARGE AND GAUGE=CHARACTERISTIC LENGTH IN FT.	R2=	.10160544E+01	
REDUCED SLANT DISTANCE (HACTU/WCH**1/3)	RACTU=	.40951299E+01	
CHARACTERISTIC TIME=RACTU/CWATER IN SECONDS	REOR=	.38015818E+02	
CHARACTERISTIC PRESSURE=FREE WATER SW PEAK PRESSURE IN PSI	TACT=	.84088909E-03	
REDUCED TIME CONSTANT OF INCIDENT WAVE	PACT=	.2524165E+03	
ACTUAL SW TIME CONSTANT IN MILLISECONDS	THETA=	.27094453E-01	
REDUCED TIME CONSTANT OF BOTTOM REFLECTED WAVE	THET=	.22783430E-01	
BOTTOM REFLECTED WAVE TIME CONSTANT IN MILLISECONDS	THETAR=	.27189556E-01	
	THETR=	.22863401E-01	
CONSTANTS OF THE CALCULATION			
SMALLM	DEZER0	02	SINTH
.1167134E+01	-.1050868E+01	.3133967E+00	.5582744E+00
		.3084447E+00	.9512423E+00

TABLE B.3 CONTINUED

REDUCED TIME T	BOTTOM REFLECTION PBOI	PLANE WAVE APPROXIMATION ARONS-YENNIE APPROACH NON-RIGID BOTTOMS			TOTAL PRESSURE P (PSI)
		SHOCKWAVE PD	SURFACE REFLECTION PS	TIME SECONDS	
.976287E+00	.3559761E+02	0.	0.	-.1948450E-04	.3559761E+02
.9794437E+00	.3741375E+02	0.	0.	-.1728554E-04	.3741375E+02
.9820589E+00	.3944024E+02	0.	0.	-.1508657E-04	.3944024E+02
.9846738E+00	.4171822E+02	0.	0.	-.1288760E-04	.4171822E+02
.9872889E+00	.4430085E+02	0.	0.	-.1068864E-04	.4430085E+02
.9899039E+00	.4725831E+02	0.	0.	-.8489649E-05	.4725831E+02
.9925190E+00	.5068544E+02	0.	0.	-.6290702E-05	.5068544E+02
.9951340E+00	.5471418E+02	0.	0.	-.4091736E-05	.5471418E+02
.9977491E+00	.5953483E+02	0.	0.	-.1892769E-05	.5953483E+02
.1000000E+01	.6453371E+02	.2524417E+03	0.	0.	.3169754E+03
.1002615E+01	.7171971E+02	.2292158E+03	0.	.2198967E-05	.3009355E+03
.1005230E+01	.8109632E+02	.2081269E+03	0.	.4397934E-05	.2892232E+03
.1007845E+01	.9405649E+02	.1889783E+03	0.	.6596901E-05	.2830347E+03
.1010460E+01	.1137444E+03	.1715914E+03	0.	.8795868E-05	.2853359E+03
.1013075E+01	.1499189E+03	.1558042E+03	0.	.1099483E-04	.3057231E+03
.1013598E+01	.1618262E+03	.1528255E+03	0.	.1143463E-04	.3146517E+03
.1014121E+01	.1770567E+03	.1499037E+03	0.	.1187442E-04	.3269605E+03
.1014644E+01	.1978137E+03	.1470379E+03	0.	.1231421E-04	.3448515E+03
.1015167E+01	.2295034E+03	.1442268E+03	0.	.1275401E-04	.3737302E+03
.1015690E+01	.2933076E+03	.1414694E+03	0.	.1319380E-04	.4347770E+03
.1016054E+01	.2479390E+03	.1395809E+03	0.	.1350000E-04	.2479390E+03
.1016577E+01	.3046459E+03	.1369124E+03	0.	.1393979E-04	.4415582E+03
.1017100E+01	.2459064E+03	.1342949E+03	0.	.1437959E-04	.3802013E+03
.1017623E+01	.2102222E+03	.1317274E+03	0.	.1481938E-04	.3419696E+03
.1018146E+01	.1842524E+03	.1292090E+03	0.	.1525917E-04	.2134615E+03
.1018669E+01	.1636880E+03	.1267388E+03	0.	.1569897E-04	.2904265E+03
.1019192E+01	.1466344E+03	.1243158E+03	0.	.1613876E-04	.2709501E+03
.1019716E+01	.1320882E+03	.1219391E+03	0.	.1657855E-04	.2539973E+03
.1020239E+01	.1193354E+03	.1196079E+03	0.	.1701835E-04	.2389433E+03
.1020854E+01	.727964E+02	.1086034E+03	0.	.1921731E-04	.1814030E+03
.1025469E+01	.4233667E+02	.9861135E+02	0.	.2141628E-04	.1408480E+03
.1028084E+01	.2035509E+02	.8953865E+02	0.	.2361525E-04	.1098977E+03
.1030699E+01	.4037982E+01	.8130067E+02	0.	.2561521E-04	.8533865E+02
.1033314E+01	-.8408369E+01	.7382063E+02	0.	.2801218E-04	.6541226E+02
.1035929E+01	-.1800837E+02	.6702879E+02	0.	.3021215E-04	.4532041E+02
.1038544E+01	-.2544547E+02	.6086182E+02	0.	.3241112E-04	.3541635E+02
.1041159E+01	-.3120662E+02	.5526225E+02	0.	.3461008E-04	.2406163E+02
.1043774E+01	-.3562645E+02	.5017786E+02	0.	.3680905E-04	.1455141E+02
.1046389E+01	-.3898950E+02	.4556126E+02	0.	.3900802E-04	.6571760E+01
.1049004E+01	-.4149596E+02	.4136941E+02	0.	.4120698E-04	-.1265407E+00
.1051619E+01	-.4330813E+02	.3756323E+02	0.	.4340505E-04	-.5744896E+01
.1054234E+01	-.4455562E+02	.3410724E+02	0.	.4560492E-04	-.1044838E+02
.1056849E+01	-.4534303E+02	.3096922E+02	0.	.4780388E-04	-.1437382E+02
.1059464E+01	-.4575551E+02	.2811990E+02	0.	.500285E-04	-.1580826E+02
.1062079E+01	-.4586286E+02	.2553274E+02	0.	.5220122E-04	-.1580826E+02
.1064694E+01	-.4572262E+02	.2318361E+02	0.	.5440079E-04	.1580826E+02
.1067309E+01	-.4538237E+02	.2150661E+02	0.	.5659975E-04	-.1580826E+02
.1069924E+01	-.44488166E+02	.1911385E+02	0.	.5879872E-04	-.1580826E+02

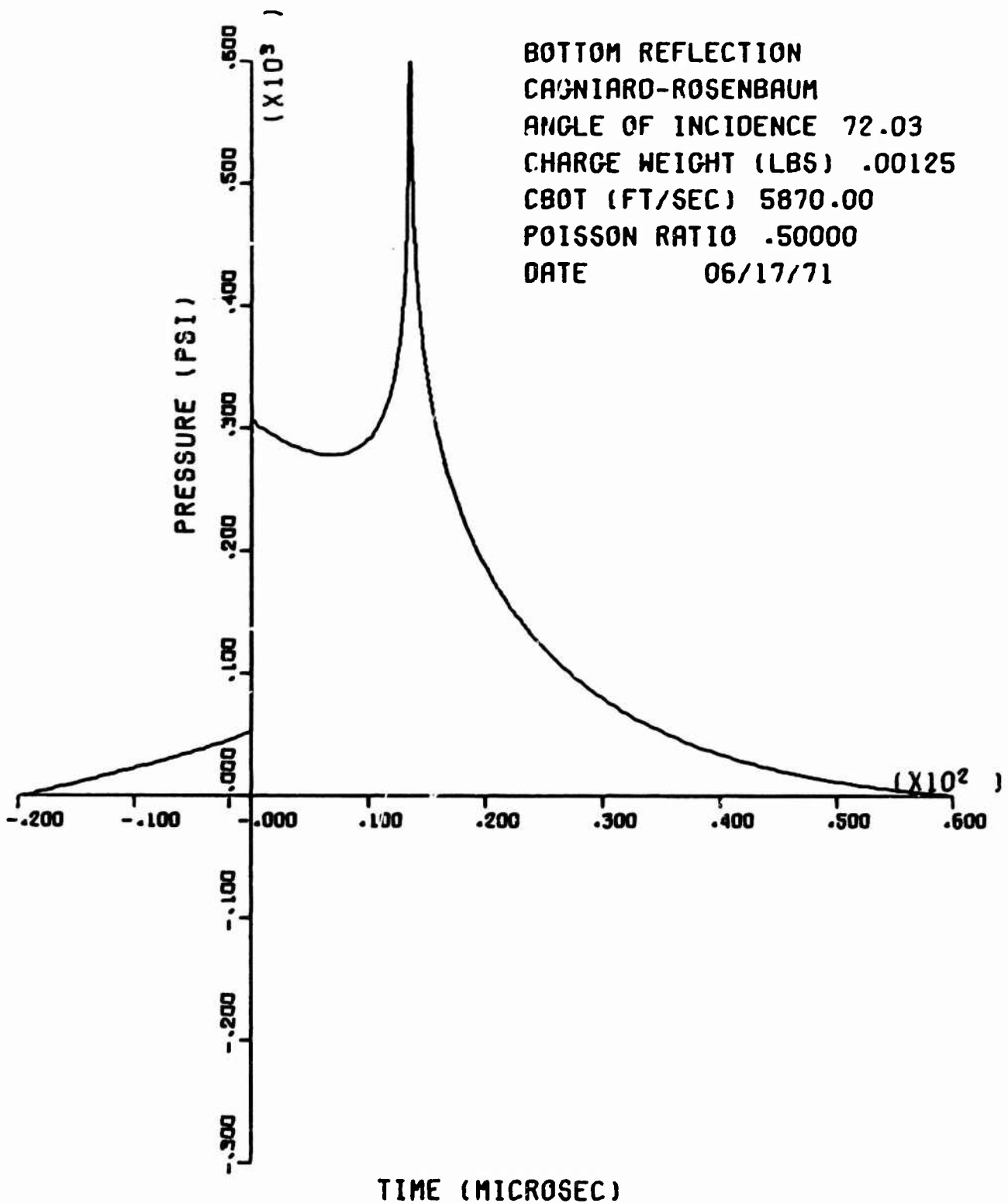


FIG. 2 SAMPLE CALCOMP PLOT OF PRESSURE-TIME HISTORY

APPENDIX C

TWO SPECIAL INPUT OPTIONS

Two special input options for altering the input geometry are provided in the code BOTREF using the variables THOVAL and Z2. The first option allows the programmer to specify an incident angle θ which is expressed as the ratio of the incident angle θ to the critical angle θ_{cr} . This is accomplished by setting $THOVAL = \theta/\theta_{cr} > 0$. If $THOVAL \leq 0$, this option is ignored. The programmer also must supply the water depth H , the horizontal range r , and the gauge depth d_g . If possible, the code calculates the required charge depth d keeping d_g fixed. Otherwise, d is set to H , and a new value of d_g is determined. Thus this option permits the user to calculate bottom reflections for a range of incident angles without first having to determine the exact geometry that is required.

The second option using $Z2 > 0$ provides an alternative means of specifying the reflection geometry. The arrival time $Z2$ (in microseconds) of the bottom reflected wave after the direct wave is exceedingly sensitive to the geometry which often cannot be measured with the necessary accuracy. This time, which can be accurately measured, provides the means which can be used to correct the input geometry. The geometry is changed by altering d and d_g and holding r fixed so that the incident angle θ and the bottom reflected slant range R_r are unchanged. Typically, the direct and reflected pulses are only slightly altered, but the change in their sum may be significant.